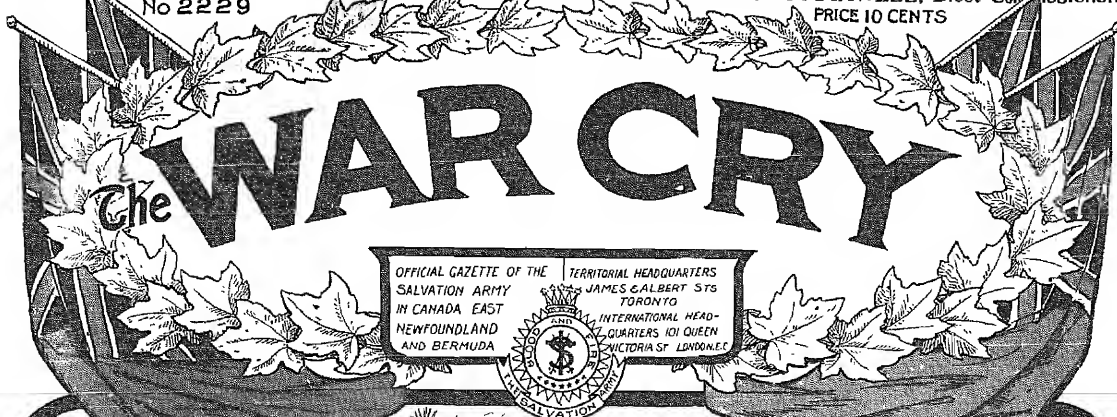


BRAMWELL BOOTH, General.
No 2229

TORONTO 2. JULY 2ND 1927

WILLIAM MAXWELL, Lieut-Commissioner.
PRICE 10 CENTS



OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE
SALVATION ARMY
IN CANADA EAST
NEWFOUNDLAND
AND BERMUDA

TERRITORIAL HEADQUARTERS
JAMES & ALBERT STS
TORONTO
INTERNATIONAL HEAD-
QUARTERS 101 QUEEN
VICTORIA ST. LONDON E.C.



DIAMOND JUBILEE NUMBER

"May Our Dominion Ever Be

A Temple To Thy Praise"

CANADA

UNITED



QUEEN
VICTORIA
Reigning Sovereign
at the time of
Confederation

GOD built Him a content of glory and filled it with treasures untold. He carpeted it with soft-silling prairies and pillared it with thundering mountains. He studded it with perennial fountains and traced it with long winding streams. He graced it with deep shadowed forests and filled them with song.

Then He called unto peoples of the old world, and summoned the bravest among them. They came, each bearing a gift and a hope. The glow of adventure was in their eyes, and in their souls was the vigor of victory. Out of the longings of human hearts and the prayers of men, out of the wealth of this diversified mass of peoples—Scotch, English, Irish, Welsh, French, German, Icelandic—God fashioned a nation in love, blessed it with a purpose sublime—and the world knows it to-day as Canada, the Land of the Maple! Happy the man who may boast of citizenship 'neath its emblem!

But it was not always thus, for the Dominion of Canada, as we know it to-day, was born of the fires of conflict that have flamed more or less intensely for nigh on two centuries. Thank God, it has been refining fire, and in this year of our Lord, 1927, we may say that the dross of racial animosity, petty prejudice, and bilingual difficulty, has been consumed and left in a paramount desire for a united and purified Canada. To-day the Dominion of Canada is no mere experiment. Side by side with the leading nations of both hemispheres she proudly takes her stand and is creditably making her contributions to the world.

On July 1st, 1927, it will be sixty years since Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia united as the Dominion of Canada under a federal system. Four distinct and easily traceable influences worked to bring about the enactment of the British North America Act—the constitution of the Dominion—by the Imperial Parliament in 1867. Two of these influences were at work in Canada, the first operating in the United Provinces, and the second in the Maritime territory. The third influence was potent at Westminster, and the fourth was America.

Canadian historians credit an Englishman by the name of Colonel Moore as being the first to conceive of a great Canadian Confederation such as came into being in 1867. The Colonel's dream was considered a bit empty in the war-torn days of 1783, yet proved to be a seed-suggestion from which germinated a national tree, under which many nationalities might dwell in peace.

The influence of the United States of America had no mean bearing on the final drive for Confederation. The success of the federal system, the union of States, interests, ambitions, etc., in the Southern Republic augured well for the success of a somewhat similar project in Canada. Furthermore, Confederation was strongly urged by some of England's most sagacious statesmen and was a live topic for discussion in Parliament for a number of years.

Let it also be remembered that previous to 1840, what was known as Upper and Lower Canada (approximately Quebec and Ontario) were separate territories, with government headquarters at

Quebec City and Toronto, respectively. Both governments were poorly systematized. Educational advantages were almost nil. Fraud, patronage, and greed swayed the bulk of administrators. It was in 1840, largely owing to the investigation and report of Lord Durham, that these two Provinces were united by Act of the British Parliament. The union worked out to the advantage of both Provinces, and resulted in a more widespread propaganda advocating union with the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

Thus it came about that in June, 1864, the legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, passed resolutions authorizing their governments to send representatives to a convention to be held at Charlottetown the following September. The United Provinces also sent a delegation urging Confederation, and they were cordially received.

A second convention was later held at Quebec, when Newfoundland was represented. However, the Sea-girt Isle and Prince Edward Island withdrew from negotiations, and the United Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, embodied their resolutions into the British North America Act, which was passed by Imperial Parliament, received Royal assent on March 29th, 1867, and on the following July 1st, the Dominion of Canada officially came into existence to take her place among the peace-loving nations of the world.

After the settlement of Riel's Rebellion, Mani-

robie and astute statecraft of such men as Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, and others, the union, begun as a bond on paper, has developed into a great Dominion, with vast visible wealth, international ambitions, and exalted ideals.

Now Canada's day has dawned. The tide of immigration steadily rises. Railways span the erstwhile uninhabited prairies. Canals peopled with arrosios have evolved overnight. Agriculture, industries, mining, populous cities, all are flourishing. The maple expansion has been Dominion-wide, and the first half century of its existence closed ten years ago with wealth, prosperity, and hopes that more than justify the most far-seeing of the Fathers of Confederation.

What of the future? Enough has perhaps been said to indicate that the statement, "The twentieth century is Canada's," is not a flight of rhetoric, but the sober and literal truth. No country under the sun has such a promising future. But whether or not this brilliant future is realized, depends wholly on present-day Canadians.

None of it will be gained without hard work, none without intelligence. The application of science to industry and agriculture should employ the best brains of the community. The soil can be made more fertile, stock can be improved, natural resources, such as minerals and water power utilised, and transportation difficulties overcome only through the intelligent application of scientific knowledge. The greatest natural resource of our Dominion is 2,200,000 pupils attending public and high schools and universities. The most important outgrowth is that of training them for the highest efficiency of their individual lives and for citizenship. Canada's schools must remain alert to meet new conditions; the universities must be increasingly developed, especially along lines of scientific research. But above all, these ideals of liberty and justice which are peculiarly British, must be fostered in the people, or all else, material development and riches, will be largely in vain.

On July 1st, the sixtieth birthday of our fair Dominion, let every citizen pay the tribute of loving memory to those venerable "Fathers," whose unselfish service and prophetic vision made union possible. And shall we not, as did they, lay our lives upon the altar of posterity that the Canada of our sons and daughters shall not perish from the face of the earth?

It will not surprise the student of nineteenth century religious movements, that this vast territory, with its ever increasing population, appeared a fertile field for the sowing of the Gospel seed. Consequently, just fifteen years after Confederation, the Dominion was invaded by The Salvation Army. A certain Joe Ladgate and Colonel Addle (U.S.A.) first unfurled the Yellow, Red and Blue in London, Ont.

For a time the efforts of the pioneers met with much opposition, but things changed as soon as the first notable convert was registered, and to-day, after forty-five years' work for the glory of God and the Salvation of the people, The Salvation Army is an admitted evangelical force. To God be the Glory!

**He shall have dominion
also from sea to sea.**

Psalm 72:8

toba entered the Confederation, in 1871. British Columbia quickly followed Manitoba's lead, but the territories lying between, though forming part of the Dominion, were without Provincial autonomy until 1905.

It is difficult, in view of the buoyancy and prosperity which have followed Confederation, to imagine the hesitation and suspicion which marked the Dominion's early history. But, under the blessing of God, and through the self-sacrificing ser-



TO-DAY, Ontario embos than at the time of its extent of territory. Ontario was not clearly estimated at 121,269 square miles, an Imperial State allotting to Ontario farth the total area at that time. In 1912, the dist to the Province, thus m no less than 407,000 square area of France and Ger total area of Ontario to Having almost doub about doubled our popu fact that the opening not only the greater into the country, but Canadian from Ontar Provinces.

From the point of we in Ontario have ex For many years the lot a hard one; although base of Ontario's pros isolated; the life was the farmers themselves Today, all that has b tion between farmers a labor-saving machinery arduous, and their w mously. Their investm livestock now amount The value of their a \$500,000,000. The gen ing protects them ag son. Every year the market, and year by sources total a larger more secure.

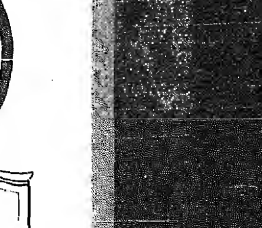
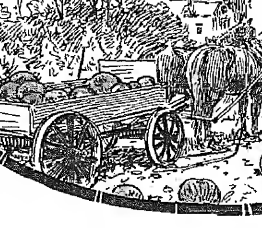
The chief cause of has been, without a c our transportation. In hundred miles of railw Where these lines di were dependent on the which were always attracted, and often qui To-day, Ontario has miles of roads, of which half have been improv ways. There is not a village of Ontario th reached by a provincial road, and some of the of the highest type of way. Regular bus a connect most of the alone these highwa Ontario there are so vately owned motor

Electrical energy factor that has revo ditions in city as wel Every city and town and reliable motive dustry and light fo introduction and c power to the rural s ceeding as fast as many farms have no for their homes and machinery. The elec Ontario has cost \$2 now reaches more ti people.

Other factors tha isolation of country wireless and rural pre-porous farmer ne have a radio set as The "little red s important a part in now being supplanted which is thoroughly estional equipment,

Praise"
ED

ONTARIO



TO-DAY, Ontario embraces a much vaster area than at the time of Confederation. The extent of territory forming the Province of Ontario was not clearly defined in 1867, but was estimated at 121,260 square miles. In 1899, however, an Imperial Statute fixed the boundaries, allotting to Ontario further territory, which brought the total area at that time up to 260,862 square miles. In 1912, the district of Patricia was added to the Province, thus making the area of Ontario no less than 407,000 square miles. The combined area of France and Germany is not equal to the total area of Ontario to-day.

Having almost doubled our area, we have also about doubled our population, notwithstanding the fact that the opening of the West has attracted not only the greater part of the immigration into the country, but also thousands of native Canadians from Ontario and the other Eastern Provinces.

From the point of view of material progress, we in Ontario have every cause for satisfaction. For many years the lot of the Ontario farmer was a hard one; although agriculture was the very base of Ontario's prosperity. The farms were isolated; the life was laborious and difficult, and the farmers themselves had very little capital. To-day, all that has been changed. Communication between farmers and their neighbors is easy; labor-saving machinery has made their work less arduous, and their wealth has increased enormously. Their investments in lands, buildings and livestock now amount to the sum of \$2,136,152,000. The value of their annual production is almost \$500,000,000. The general system of mixed farming protects them against an occasional bad season. Every year the Ontario farmer has a wider market, and year by year his accumulated resources total a larger sum and make his position more secure.

The chief cause of this increase of prosperity has been, without a doubt, the revolutionizing of our transportation. In 1867 there were only twelve hundred miles of railway in the whole of Ontario. Where those lines did not penetrate, our people were dependent on their local roads, which were always poorly constructed, and often quite impassable. To-day, Ontario has some 52,000 miles of roads, of which more than half have been improved in various ways. There is not a city, town or village of Ontario that cannot be reached by a provincial or a county road, and some of these roads are of the highest type of modern highway. Regular bus and truck lines connect most of the local centres along these highways. And in Ontario there are some 400,000 privately owned motor cars.

Electrical energy is another factor that has revolutionized conditions in city as well as rural life. Every city and town has now cheap and reliable motive power for industry and light for homes. The introduction and distribution of power to the rural sections is proceeding as fast as possible, and many farms have now electric light for their homes and power for their machinery. The electric service of Ontario has cost \$276,720,000, and now reaches more than two million people.

Other factors that have overcome the former isolation of country life are the telephone, the wireless and rural mail delivery. Nearly every prosperous farmer now has a telephone, and many have a radio set as well.

The "little red school-house," which played so important a part in the pioneer life of Ontario, is now being supplanted by a superior type of school, which is thoroughly modern, has the best of educational equipment, and highly qualified teachers.

Not only in the cities, but also in the country, is technical instruction available, while agricultural schools and colleges offer our farmers and their children the best instruction in agriculture and the most modern advice in solving their farm problems. Those who live in the more remote dis-

tricts may receive instruction through correspondence, or through traveling classes, and these facilities are extended even up through the University work. At the time of Confederation, the Provincial and Municipal contribution to education was approximately \$1,640,083; to-day it has reached the total of \$45,000,000.

The pioneer's method of clearing a farm by the destruction of forest trees has made it necessary for the Government of to-day to take steps to preserve the forests, and ensure their reproduction. The forests constitute one of our chief assets; their output in lumber, and in paper and pulp, already represents, annually, the sum of \$160,000,000, and is steadily growing. The wood the farmer removes from his land in clearing it, finds a market in the pulp and paper industry, which maintains a local market for agricultural produce.

The vast mineral wealth of Ontario, totally unsuspected at the time of Confederation, has to-day made our Province one of the leading mining countries of the world. No other country can compare with Ontario in the production of nickel, a mineral of the highest importance in modern industry. Among the gold mining countries we rank third, a significant fact, when we remember that the industry is only in the early stage of its development. Only a small portion of the vast mineral areas of deposits of Ontario has been explored as yet, and yet our Province ranks high

seen in its manufacturing industries. In 1871, the census showed that capital invested in Ontario industries amounted to \$37,874,000. In 1924 when the latest figures were compiled, the aggregate investment was \$1,836,269,551. The progress in our industries is shown no less strikingly by the growth in their output.

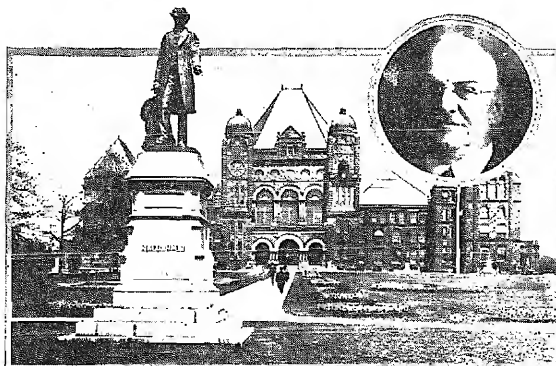
In 1871 the output was \$114,706,799, whereas, in 1924, our industries showed an output of \$1,387,973,744. Ontario may well be proud of these figures.

Notwithstanding the progress made, Ontario needs additional workers for mining and industrial activities, as well as for those broad areas of fertile land that the coming years will gradually bring under cultivation in the Northern and Western sections. The impetus soon coming to electrical development from the mighty flow of the St. Lawrence; the extension of our Province-owned railway further in the direction of James' Bay; the discovery of extensive new mineralized areas, rich in iron, zinc and copper, must powerfully augment the basic factors of our manufacturing activities and so affect employment conditions that Ontario, in the coming years, will be attractive, as never before, to immigrants of the most desirable classes.

Ontario offers almost every variety of climate, her southernmost point being only 300 miles from the original British settlement of Virginia, her northern railways reaching the tidal water of James' Bay. Her terrain is free from any serious obstacle to travel; her cities offer every advantage of education and business opportunity; her roads are among the best on the continent. With her almost limitless sources of water power, she offers electric service in city and country, and the most desirable facilities for the location of factories.

Ontario's geographical position, and the immense variety and value of her natural resources, have permitted her to assume the industrial and commercial leadership of Canada, and in agriculture she is not far from the highest place. What Ontario has achieved in the past may give an indication of the position she may hope for in the future, and it is not too much to say that no country in the world offers greater opportunity, both in the wealth of natural resources, and in all the modern civilization.

It requires no more than the mention of these facts to show how Ontario has expanded since the dawn of Confederation, but we cannot confine our thoughts to Ontario. The career of Canada, as a nation, has only begun, and who shall say what is impossible to a strong, energetic and united people? Confederation has linked the various Provinces inseparably together, and the welfare of each depends on that of the others, and makes for the welfare of all. In commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation in the spirit of co-operation with our fellow Canadians of every Province, we may hope that our country will continue to advance with even greater strides than heretofore.



Ontario Parliament Buildings (Toronto). The Hon. G. Hayward
Ferguson, Prime Minister, inset

CANADA THE WONDERLAND

Specially contributed
to
the Confederation
Diamond Jubilee
Issue of
THE WAR CRY.



By
MR. FRED JAMES,
Asst. Director of
Publicity for the
Federal Govern-
ment.

FEW, if any, countries in the world have in the past sixty years undergone so many radical changes or made such significant advances along progressive lines as the Dominion of Canada.

The anniversary of the Diamond Jubilee of the Confederation of Canada, to be appropriately celebrated on Confederation Day, July 1st, this year, affords an opportunity to review in brief outline the emergence of the Dominion from comparative obscurity to one of the most important countries of the world.

Prior to Confederation, Canada was a number of sparsely settled British Provinces. The people of those Provinces, with scarcely any knowledge of or communication with one another, were divided by petty jealousies, hostile tariffs, different currencies and postal systems. Now Canada, from sea to sea, from the 42nd parallel of latitude in the south, to the farthest boundary in the Arctic Circle, is one vast community, united by a common purpose, with assuredly an enviable destiny.

Canada is yet young in nationhood. She is as yet merely on the threshold of her career. No one can foresee or foretell the future greatness of the Dominion. It has taken indomitable courage and perseverance to bring Canada to its present position of development. It will require continued courage and perseverance to attain the aspirations of further progress. But there are not wanting signs and evidence that the character of its people will not fail to meet the increasing demands and responsibilities that are the natural corollary of prosperity and growth. New problems will frequently arise and call for wise solution, new difficulties will have to be overcome in the future, but Canada will face them with sturdy boldness. Her resources of character and country are such as to challenge any obstacles.

Canada's development, not only since Confederation, but throughout its history, has been inseparably associated with immigration. All that Canada is to-day, she is because of the immigrants who have come to her shores, for every citizen of the Dominion who is not a descendant of the native Indians, is either an immigrant in person or the descendant of immigrants. Without these immigrants she would still be peopled by the Indians; the east would still be the primeval forest and the west the pasture land of the buffalo. Immigrants have exhibited the enterprise that has established the means of transportation and communication which have been such important factors in the growth of the Dominion.

The significant progress of Canada may be said to have really begun with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway's transcontinental line, which was completed in 1886. It was an epoch-making event. This line linked the east and the west with direct and rapid communication and made the Dominion for the first time a real, united economic unit. It opened up great areas of the fertile prairie lands of the middle west.

Prior to the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a comparatively few venturesome white settlers were settled in the west. What agriculture was practised, where now is one of the greatest grain producing areas of the world, was on primitive lines. Buffalo herds pastured by the thousands on the prairie grass. The Red Indian regarded the plains as his by right of inheritance. The Rocky Mountains were then virtually an impenetrable barrier. To reach the Pacific Coast from the east, the most convenient and direct route was by ship via Cape Horn, a journey of thousands of miles that took several weeks of time.

What a startling metamorphosis has taken place since the building of the first transcontinental line! Another coast to coast line has since been built, now operated by the Canadian

MT ROBSON, B.C.

NIAGARA FALLS.

GIANT TREES, B.C.



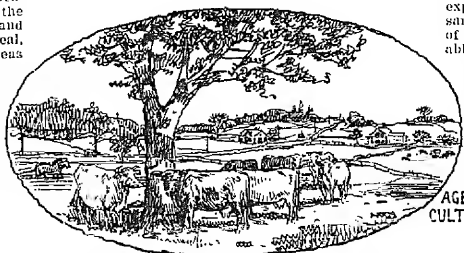
RANCHING



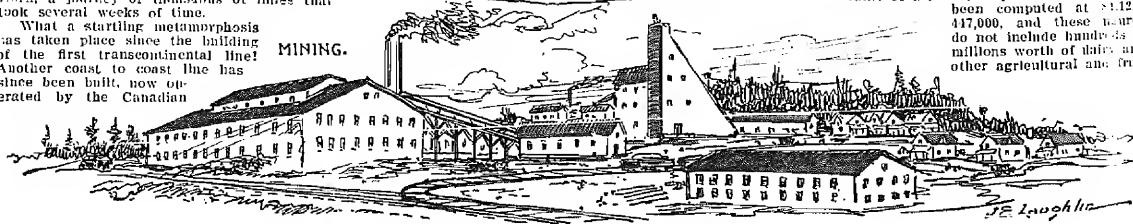
HARVESTING GRAIN ON THE PRAIRIE



FISHING BOATS GOING TO SEA.



AGRICULTURE



MINING.

National Railways, and an elaborate network of bus routes radiates to all parts of the Dominion, so that to-day Canada, with about 41,000 miles of tracks, has the most extensive railway system of any country of its population. There are, in addition, 2,500 miles of electric railways in the Dominion; well organized lines of steamships on the lakes and navigable rivers of the country; a system of inland canals, and thousands of miles of good roads. As a result of these great improvements in the means of transportation and communication, there has been a great extension of the basic industries of the field, forests, mines and fisheries, and the upbuilding of the manufacturing industries has been brought about.

Some of the pioneers of forty, fifty or more years ago are enjoying their declining days in the communities they helped establish, prosperous, contented, with their children's families gathered about them or seeking their own fortunes in other parts of Canada. They have seen civilization step in and the wilderness swept out. Today are thriving cities, towns and communities where all was more or less primitive and primeval sixty years ago. Today are mighty freight trains, each with its thousand-ton cargo of grain or merchandise roaring across the country where the ox carts creaked. To-day are schools within walking distance of every farm house, churches within walking distance of every home. The telegraph, telephone, rural mail delivery and the radio have reduced communication and contacts to minutes and seconds, that in the '60's took many hours and sometimes days or weeks. Isolation has been reduced to a comparatively meaningless term.

The opening up of Western Canada has been incomparably the greatest single factor in the re-creating of Canada's industrial and commercial life. A major portion of this change in the complexion and stature of Canadian trade abroad, and in the entire field of domestic industry, is traceable directly or indirectly to the agricultural expansion in Western Canada.

Agriculture is the basic industry of the Dominion. It has exercised the greatest influence upon both the degree and the direction of Canada's material progress. This Dominion is now the world's largest exporter of wheat and hay. In the production of other grains, in dairy products and in the other yields of farm and orchard, Canada holds an important place. Wheat, however, has been the most powerful factor in attracting population and capital to the Dominion, in bringing virgin areas under cultivation, in widening the market for domestic manufacturing, mining and other industries. In building up the volume of export trade and creating purchasing power necessary to finance the substantial imports of a variety of commodities. Wheat, too, has proved a veritable economic fairy to the country as a whole.

At the time of Confederation, the total production of wheat was about 15,000,000 bushels. Last year the yield totaled 410,000,000 bushels in round figures. Most of the wheat crop is now marketed by the Canadian Wheat Pool, a farmer's co-operative organization, the largest of its kind in the world, evidence of the vision and genius of the Canadian farmer. The growth of every branch of agriculture and horticulture in recent years has been phenomenal. In 1867 the total value of agricultural products was in the neighborhood of one hundred million dollars. The value of the field crops alone in 1925 has been computed at \$121,417,000, and these figures do not include hundreds of millions worth of dairy and other agricultural and fruit

July 2, 1927

products. This fact is immaterial. What is true of agriculture is also true of the other industries. The total value of the Dominion's production, increased from less than \$120,000,000 in 1867, to \$2,288,000,000 in 1927, which is a population of less than 10 million with a greater volume of trade than the population of the United States had when the population was 10 million. The mineral resources, the forests, the fisheries, have wealth, the manufactures, have wealth, the gold-mining, have wealth. The population has increased in the past sixty years to 10 million and a half to 10 million and a half to 10 million and the deposits in the charters and the deposits in the charters from 55 millions to 2,220 million. These facts and figures tell a progressive way, a story of progress equalled by few countries of the world in history. They show Canada of great opportunity, and her power of energy and accomplishment.

Golden Age N

While Canada has done well in the past sixty years, some may say that the golden age of opportunity is entirely won. Such an idea is entirely wrong. Since 1867 have really begun to greater prosperity. Greater advantages are to be had, and will be, available, opportunities beyond the reach of pioneers of more ago. Canada is still a country to all who have the energy, character, energy, perseverance, early pioneers risked numerous hardships and the hardships of the future of Canada, the their adoption, they scored a victory.

Now, in this Jubilee Year, finds herself in a place with her hands and the world, with her every direction in a healthy way the prospects for greater prosperity never more certain. There are problems to be solved, there always will be. With co-operation, the people of the land will advance to work, bright destiny. Clear thinking, firm conviction are required now as at any time in the history. The future and stature of Canada lies, not so much in the development of her natural resources as they are, as in the moral and vigor, and the courage of her people.

THE ARMS OF CANADA

The Canadian Coat of Arms, as authorized by the King, and authorized by the Dominion Government, and approved by the Herald's College, London, England, came into use in 1921.

Canada was founded by the four different races—French, Scottish and Irish, and the British. The language, laws, and glory—and the arms—of another countries, hence the achievement of arms shown—England, Scotland, France (the three fleur-de-lis), and the three fleur-de-lis of Canada under French Rule, and the representing the present Dominion, "A Mari Usque ad Mare" is well-known in Canada.

CANADA

O Canada, in all thy glories, look out thy hands for the gifts God has given thee, thy heritage of life, thy heart is strong, thy portion, now a day of the holy, rapture of the richest harmony from

Blessed thy prairies, let But in the beauties of Peace, unless thy borders, Working all nations to a closer are thy waters, he thy thy torrents, he thy My heart is warm for thee, Thy sister unto me, O My prayer is for thee, God bless thee, Canada.

J. E. Laughlin

products. This fact is immensely significant. What is true of agriculture in regard to its astonishing progress is also true of every other line of endeavor, east and west, north and south. The foreign trade of Canada, for example, has increased from less than \$120,000,000 in 1867 to \$2,280,000,000 in 1927, which means that to-day, Canada has a population of less than ten million, while the United States has a population of more than 100 million. The mineral resources, the fisheries, the forest wealth, the manufactures, have all been developed in the past sixty years to an almost incredible extent. The population has increased from about three millions and a half to nearly ten millions, and the deposits in the chartered banks have risen from 55 millions to 2,220 million dollars.

These facts and figures tell in a brief, but impressive way, a story of progress such as has been equaled by few countries of the world at any period in history. They show Canada to be a land of great opportunity, and her people to be of vision, energy and accomplishment.

Golden Age Not Past

While Canada has done wonderful things in the past sixty years, some may entertain the idea that the golden age of opportunity has passed. Such an idea is entirely wrong. The accomplishments since 1867 have really been the preliminaries to greater prosperity. To-day and in the future, greater advantages and opportunities are, and will be, available, opportunities that were beyond the reach of pioneers of half a century or more ago. Canada is still a land of real opportunity to all who have the essential requisites of character, energy, perseverance and faith. The early pioneers risked numerous dangers, yet with undaunted courage and fervent faith in the future of Canada, the land of their adoption, they secured success.

Now, in this Jubilee Year, Canada finds herself a pace with her neighbors and the world, with business in every direction in a healthy state, with the prospects for greater prosperity never more encouraging. There are problems to be solved, as there always will be. With genuine co-operation, the people of this goodly land will advance to work out its bright destiny. Clear thinking and firm conviction are required as much now as at any time in the country's history. The future and strength of Canada lies, not so much in the development of her natural resources, beautiful as they are, as in the spiritual and moral vigor, and unflinching courage of her people.

THE ARMS OF CANADA

The Canadian Coat of Arms, granted by the King, and authorized by the Dominion Government after being approved by the Herald's College in London, England, came into effect in 1921.

Canada was founded by the men of four different races—French, English, Scottish and Irish, and Canadians inherit the language, laws, literature and glory—and the arms of all four mother countries, hence—the fine achievement of arms shown in the shield—England, Scotland, Ireland, France (the three fleur-de-lis being symbolical of Canada under the old French Regime), and the sprig of Maple Leaves representing the present Dominion of Canada. The motto, "A Mari Usque ad Mare"—"From Sea to Sea," is well-known in Canadian politics and literature.

CANADA

O Canada, in all thy glorious youth!
Stretch out thy hands for ever in the Truth.
God gave the gifts God has on thee bestowed.
God gave thee heritage of British blood;
He gave thy heart his strong "Is te endure."
Joy be thy portion, now and evermore!
Joy of the holy, nature of the Tree,
Most richest harmony from sea to sea.

Blessed thy prairies, let thy love be so,
Bathed in the beauties of the heavenly glow.
Peace rules thy borders, dwells within thy soul.
Waiting all nations to a mighty whole.
Clear are thy waters, be thy vision clear;
Mildly thy torrents, be thy power as fair.
My heart is warm for thee, O Canada;
Thine sister sister unto me, O Canada;
My prayer is aye for thee—
God bless thee, Canada.—L.I.I.

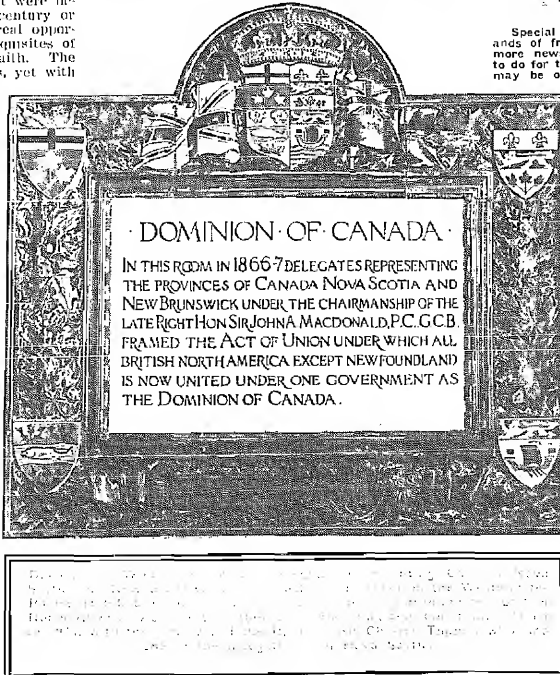
THE SALVATION ARMY IN ONTARIO

A Brief History of the Salvation Army in Ontario

ONTARIO, with its broad acres and thriving cities and towns, is naturally the banner Province of the Dominion so far as Salvation Army effort is concerned. Toronto is The Army's "Hub" in Canada East, for here are situated the Headquarters for the Territory, from which is controlled and directed a network of agencies functioning for the spiritual and social good of the people.

There are seven Divisions in the Province—Toronto East, Toronto West, North Bay, Ottawa, Hamilton, London and Windsor. In these Divisions are 136 Corps and 103 Outposts, commanded by over 300 Officers, and, whether situated in crowded city or in lonely outpost, each is the centre of an active spiritual ministry.

Very effective branches of Corps work in the Province are the Home League and the League of Mercy. The former—an organization which operates for the benefit of women, giving instruc-



tion in domestic science, hygiene and other branches of home craft—is represented in practically every large Corps and many of the smaller ones. The League of Mercy has branches in most of the large centres, the sister members ministering to the poor and suffering in hospitals, almshouses and penal institutions.

In Ontario The Army carries on a merciful ministry on behalf of the sick and suffering, having Maternity and General Hospitals in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Windsor, possessing accommodation for a total of 254 patients and 128 infants. There are also Rescue and Receiving Homes, accommodating 63 unhappy mothers, and three Children's Homes, where over 100 little ones find sunshine for shadow.

Of far-reaching influence are the operations of the Men's Social Department on behalf of life's underprivileged in the large cities of the Province, while the Prison and Police Court work undertaken by The Army is now widely known and highly esteemed.

It will be realized, therefore, that The Salvation Army is strongly represented in Ontario, and constitutes a powerful agency for the spiritual, moral and physical well-being of the community. It should be recorded also that the work accomplished by The Army has the endorsement of the most highly placed authorities in the Province.

THE WAR CRY

Official Organ of
THE SALVATION ARMY

In Canada East, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

FOUNDER: WILLIAM BOOTH
GENERAL: BRAMWELL BOOTH
Territorial Commander:
Lieut.-Commissioner William Maxwell,
James and Albert Streets, Toronto 2.

No. 2229, TORONTO, July 2, 1927.

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All Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor.

TO OUR FRIENDS

Special editions of this Journal reach thousands of friends who would, we are sure, like to have more news of what God is doing in the Organization to do for the betterment of the world. THE WAR CRY may be obtained weekly from local Corps, or by subscription sent direct to The Publisher.

Any friend desirous of studying the doctrines, principles, and methods of The Salvation Army, can obtain books by its Founder and The Army Mother, by the present General and Mrs. Booth, or by leading Officers, from The Trade Secretary at Territorial Headquarters.

Inquiries concerning anything connected with The Salvation Army will gladly be answered if addressed to Lieut.-Commissioner Wm. Maxwell, Territorial Headquarters, 20 Albert Street, Toronto 2. Statements of Accounts and Balance Sheets, which, duly audited by firms of repute, are published annually, will be forwarded upon application.

Friends who desire that the work of The Salvation Army shall benefit their will, will be given any information desired, direct or through their legal advisers.

The Salvation Army will search for missing persons in any part of the globe, and will befriend, and as far as possible, assist anyone in difficulty. Address, in the case of men, to Colonel Morehen, and in the case of women, to Lieut.-Colonel Des Brisay, 20 Albert Street, Toronto 2, marking "Enquiry" on the envelope.

One dollar should, where possible, be sent with each enquiry, to help defray expenses.

Officers, Soldiers and friends of The Salvation Army intending to go to Europe, will find it distinctly to their advantage to book passage with The Salvation Army Immigration Department. Bookings from the British Isles can also be arranged.

Address your communication to: The Resident Secretary, 1225 University Street, Montreal; or to the Secretary, 16 Albert Street, Toronto; 365 Ontario Street, London, Ont.; 97 Brydges Street, Moncton, N.B.; 115 Beckwith Street, Smith's Falls, Ont.; 808 Dundas Street, Woodstock, Ont.

THEIR WORKS DO FOLLOW THEM

WHEN preparing your Will, please remember the great needs of The Salvation Army, and so enable its beneficent Mission of Mercy to continue when you have passed away.

FORM OF WILL AND BEQUEST:

"I GIVE, DEVISE AND BEQUEATH unto the Governing Council of The Salvation Army, Canada East Territory, the sum of \$..... (or my property, known as No. in the City or Town of to be used and applied by them at their discretion for the general purposes of The Salvation Army in the said Territory."

OR THIS
"I bequeath to General William Bramwell Booth, or other the General for the time being of The Salvation Army, the sum of \$..... to be used and applied by him at his discretion for the general purposes of the work of The Salvation Army in foreign lands, the receipt of the said William Bramwell Booth, or other the General for the time being aforesaid, to be sufficient discharge by my Trustees for the said sum."

If the Testator desires the fund or the proceeds of sale of property used in certain work, then add the following clause: "For use in (Rescue or other) work carried on by The Salvation Army."

For further information, apply to—
LIEUT.-COMMISSIONER W. MAXWELL,
20 Albert Street, Toronto 2.

NEW BRUNSWICK



A GREAT fertile Province of 28,000 square miles—about equal to the size of Scotland or Ireland—so diversified by hill and dale, by mountain and meadow, by pleasant valleys and rich intervals, watered by majestic rivers and countless lakes, that the eye never wearies—this is New Brunswick.

The brisk, cool fragrance of the towering firs and pines comes to one's nostrils. The music of old Ocean thrills upon the ear. The gladdening flash of the trembling lake strikes forth with beckoning finger. The crocheted arras of the tall, smooth maple, the graceful elms, the silver birches—they all seen open, wide, enticing. This is the countryside of New Brunswick, God's garden, where His hand touched most.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French, and its history is filled with romance. Cabot was the first known white man to visit it, in 1497. His discovery was apparently not valued very highly by the English King, as the expenditure account for that year, preserved in the British Museum, contains the item: "To hymne that founde the New Isle, £10." In 1604, three adventuring French nobles, Champlain, DeMonts and Pontreuecourt, sailed into the mouth of "a great river" on Saint John's Day, June 24th, and named the river in honor of the Saint. The only habitation they found was on the little island in the harbor—an Indian fort and village. Champlain then claimed the land for the French King.

The years that followed tell the story of rivalry between the traders, the brave defence of her husband's fort by Lady La Tour, with its tragic sequel, and many other heroic incidents. New Brunswick was part of Evangeline's land, and in the early days of strife, sheltered Evangeline's friends in her lonely forests. Later, she opened her doors and heart to the brave patriots of 1783, who for loyal allegiance, gave up all to face privation and hardship and founded Saint John, the City of the Loyalists, and later St. Andrews, Mangerville, and other settlements in the Province.

New Brunswick has one of the finest climates in the world, which, with the magnificent scenery of forest, vale, hill and sea shore, and with roads that are well built, and easy riding, make it an ideal touring ground for holiday makers. Here, when less fortunate climes are languishing in the scorching heat of Summer, New Brunswick counts over her blessings—delightful weather, good healthy living and sleeping conditions, pure water, and the best opportunities for indulging in healthful and congenial recreation. Good fishing is obtainable at almost any point through the Province—salmon and trout are plentiful in season. New Brunswick is famed throughout the world for its herds of moose. The canoe routes course through mazes of intersecting streams and rivers, where one may fish and paddle to the heart's content, and, finding the most desirable sites for camping, can live in the lap of nature, partaking of her bounties in the richest form.

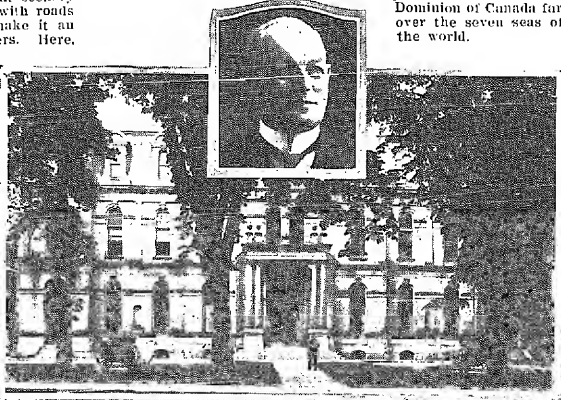
Just a word about the game resources of the Province, which are of such infinite variety: moose, deer, caribou, bear, beaver, mink, otter, lynx, sable, marten, fox, muskrat, ducks, geese, brant, coots, gallinules, and rails, plover, woodcock, salmon, (deep-sea and land-locked), trout, bass, smelts, etc., can be listed under this heading.

It takes but a glance at the map of North America to discover how ideal is the situation of New Brunswick as the "Playground of a Continent." Readily accessible by steamship and the best of rail services, in addition to good automobile roads, it takes but a few hours from Montreal, New York, and other large centres, to place the seeker after rest and recreation in the fastnesses of Nature's stronghold—the New Brunswick woods. Space does not permit us to dilate to any great

extent on the different localities. One of the most interesting is the St. Croix region—St. Stephen at the international border, St. Andrews, with its mingling of ancient block house, auld Kirk, and luxurious estates and hotels; St. George—the granite town—with its picturesque gorge and beautiful Lake Utopia; Saint John, replete with interest; the unique reversing falls or rapids at the mouth of the river, the old Martello tower, the dry dock, museum, parks, memorials, shipping, weir fishing. Then up the wonderful Saint John River—the "Rhine of America"—to Fredericton, the seat of the Provincial Government, often described as the prettiest city on this continent—a University and Cathedral city; Woodstock, in its setting of delightful charm; Grand Falls, that mighty force which is now about to be harnessed; St. Leonards and Edmundston, on the border of Maine, with its whirl of saw and call of lumberjacks.

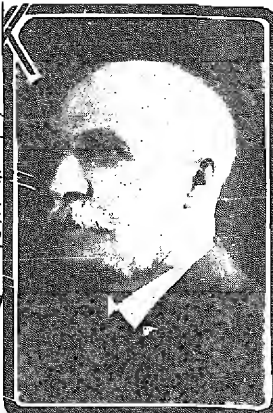
And the Bay Chaleur district—the Riviera of the Province; Campbellton, Doltonville and Bathurst, on that "Bay of Warmth," as its name implies. And Newcastle and Chatham, at the mouth of the Miramichi, with their odor of fresh lumber and the whitened stacks of it spread along the river. Then south along the Northumberland Strait, Riverview, Buctouche, Shediac and Point du Chene, where the oysters "grow" in the finest quality, and lobsters and clams can be had for the asking. And then Moncton, and the world famous tidal bore in the Petitcodiac River, which passes by this busy, bustling railway town; and at Salisbury, the largest fox ranch in the world, and at Hopeville are the queer rocks which stand like big bonnets upon their slender stems; and near Sackville are the far-famed Tantramar marshes—the greatest area of dyked lands in the world; and at Hillsboro are the gypsum quarries, and on Cumberland Day is the site of what was once the French Fort Beauséjour, afterward called Fort Cumberland by the English.

And then the Kennebecasis River valley, and Sussex, that wonderful dairy country, and on the coast, St. Martins, with its crescent beach, puddingstone cliffs and curious caves. And then back to Saint John, the commercial metropolis of the Province, where the iron ships of many countries carry the produce of this fair Dominion of Canada far over the seven seas of the world.



New Brunswick Parliament Buildings (Fredericton). The Hon. John B. M. Baxter, K.C., Prime Minister, inset

And now a word about the treasure chest of New Brunswick's soil, the cover of which has hardly been lifted. Coal, oil, natural gas, gypsum, graptolites, building and ornamental stones, brick clays, copper, oil shales, manganese, tungsten, tripolite, antimony, peat and iron. These, in addition to the fruit culture possibilities, poultry-raising, sheep-ranching, dairying, fox-breeding, and the vast areas of virgin forest which remain untouched, make New Brunswick a rich Province.



His Honor W. J. E. Lieutenant-Governor

Recently, the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, the Premier of New Brunswick, said: "Speaking generally, we in New Brunswick look to the future with a great amount of confidence in this, the sixtieth year of Confederation, than we have had for many years past. Our Province itself is a goodly heritage."

THE SALVATION ARMY IN NEW BRUNSWICK

FORTY-TWO YEARS AGO, on the 20th of April, The Salvation Army invaded New Brunswick, and it was in the city of Saint John that the first shot was fired. Great excitement prevailed at the announcement of the event, and three thousand people gathered to witness the "home-bombardment." Up the street marched the invaders, four strong: Staff-Captain Young, Captains Deglere and Comer, and Cadet Elliot. They entered King Square, mounted the bandstand, made known their mission, and commenced a strenuous warfare against sin. Prejudice was swept away, and the Salvationists were given a tremendous reception. In the course of a few weeks, hundreds of comrades were won, and many penitent Christians were led into a higher experience of grace. Amongst the first converts was a young man, now known as Lieut.-Colonel Kimball, of the U.S.A.

The New Brunswick Division today is comprised of seventeen Corps. In Saint John city are four Corps, as well as the Evangeline Home and Hospital and a Men's Industrial Institution, all of which do splendid work. The League of Mercy is actively engaged each week in visiting hospitals and other institutions, scattering sunshine and spiritual help among the inmates.

The Officers and Young People's Locals look well to the Young People's side of affairs. Moncton won the distinction during the past Winter of recording the highest attendance of any Young People's Corps in Canada East. The splendid new and modern Citadel, opened last year, greatly facilitates Salvation Army activities in this city.

During the past six months, three hundred and twenty-four adult converts, and ninety junior converts, have been recorded. Of these, sixty-seven have already been enrolled as active Soldiers, and thirty-seven as Junior Soldiers.

The Salvationists of this seaboard Province are greatly encouraged by the good-will of the leading citizens and public in general.

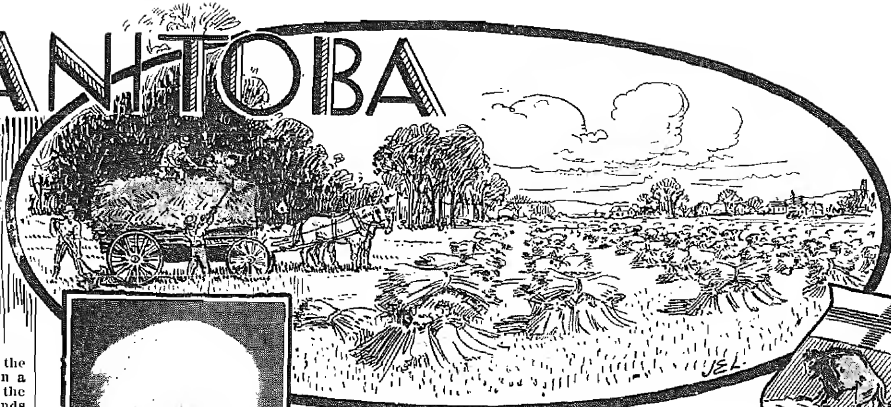


ON THE BANK of the Red River, within a few miles of the City of Winnipeg, stands a house that at first glance appears so modern as to make one think it has stood there but a few years. It appears to be built of highly finished mill lumber—the typical wooden box that is known in Canada as "frame." In reality it is not "frame," but a house that is as good as new. It is one of the very old houses in all Manitoba. The man who owns it, however, is not "frame," but a man who owns a house was born in it. He well on in years now. Last Summer, with his own hands, he "tended" as fine a crop of vegetables as one would likely to find anywhere in the world. They grew in the same garden, the very same spot which the first rows of vegetation in Manitoba. From this smoke and the lights of the busy city of Winnipeg of nearly 200,000. It is that the grandfather of one of the very first of Canada, that one realizes has been the time that toba was a wilderness of Indians.

His grandfather was a man who came from to what was then known as the Kingdom of Hudson's Bay, and hardships for several without money, implement. But such was the fertility that they soon prospered. Our friend in the distance most of the century marked the development to its proud position to the richest and most powerful in America. He died July 15th, 1870, when that Manitoba had been a confederated Province, with an area of only miles. He was one of who soon became the size of the Province as the Provinces of England and he rejoiced when moving westward doubling its size, and when the District of added and Manitoba boundaries of today, of 251,832 square miles.

He remembers the came in from the south followed soon after by the C.P.R. from the east the first big influx of Winnipeg, from a trading community, a bonds. He was no longer a pioneer. Throughout the abiding love for his beloved implicitly in friend, who had care shipment of wheat the doubting east, when he read, in 19 had yielded over wheat alone, and mo

MANITOBA



ON THE BANK of the Red River, within a few miles of the City of Winnipeg, stands a house that at first glance appears so modern as to make one think it has stood there but a few years. It appears to be built of highly finished mill lumber—the typical wooden house that is known in Canada as “frame.” In reality it is not what it appears to be. It is one of the very oldest houses in all Manitoba, and it is not “frame,” but is built of immense, hewn logs.

The man who owns that house was born in it. He is well on in years now. Last Summer, with his own hands, he “tended” as fine a crop of vegetables as one would be likely to find anywhere in the world. They grew in the same garden, on the very same spot where his grandfather planted the first rows of vegetables that were ever grown in Manitoba. From that garden one can see the smoke and the lights and can almost hear the roar of the busy city of Winnipeg, with its population of nearly 300,000. It is when one stops to realize that the grandfather of our friend of today was one of the very first white settlers in Western Canada, that one realizes how marvellously short has been the time that has elapsed since Manitoba was a wilderness, peopled only by roving bands of Indians.

His grandfather was one of the original settlers, who came from Scotland, in the year 1812, to what was then known as Red River. The Colonists, known as the Selkirk Settlers, came by way of Hudson's Bay, and suffered great hardships for several years, being without money, implements or cattle. But such was the fertility of the soil, that they soon prospered.

Our friend in the old log house has seen most of the changes which have marked the development of Manitoba to its present position to-day as one of the richest and most productive areas in America. He remembers the day, July 15th, 1870, when he was told that Manitoba had become one of the confederated Provinces of Canada, but with an area of only 13,000 square miles. He was one of the “old-timers” who soon became dissatisfied with the size of the Province as compared with the Provinces of Eastern Canada, and he rejoiced when the boundary was moved westward in 1882, nearly doubling its size, and again in 1912, when the District of Keewatin was added and Manitoba assumed the boundaries of to-day, with a total area of 244,832 square miles.

He remembers the first train which came in from the south, in 1873, to be followed soon after by the tracks of the C.P.R. from the east. This brought the first big influx of eastern people. Winnipeg, from a tiny frontier fur-trading community, grew by leaps and bounds. He was no longer shut in from the world. Throughout the years he has cherished an abiding love for his native country, and has believed implicitly in its possibilities. But our dear friend, who had carefully examined the first little shipment of wheat sent out from Red River to the doubting east, shook his head incredulously when he read, in 1916, that his beloved Province had yielded over one hundred million bushels of wheat alone, and more than the same amount of

oats. He had nearly the same feeling when told that there were over forty thousand automobiles traveling the streets and roads of Manitoba, and that the percentage of telephones to the population of Manitoba is one of the highest in the world. But why should he wonder? He drives his own car into Winnipeg and he has had a telephone in the old log house for more than twenty years.

He has grown almost every vegetable that is known to the temperate zone. He takes particular pride in the fact that nearby neighbors have won scores of prizes for their products, having beaten the best that all the Provinces and all the States were able to show at the International Soil Products Exposition at Kansas City, Missouri, and at Peoria, Illinois. He has known for many years that the combination of fertile soil, regular moisture and unusually long days of bright sunshine are hardly to be equalled in the whole North American continent. And he has eaten Manitoba apples, plums, melon, canteloupe and a dozen varieties of smaller fruit, and knows that the fruit-growing possibilities of the Province are just beginning to be realized.

Many years ago he encouraged some of his neighbors to go into dairying, knowing that the conditions were such as to make success certain. Since then he has had the satisfaction of seeing Manitoba creamery butter win its way steadily until it is as proved itself in competition the best Canada wanted even the finest trade and highest export

bees gather it from the wild flowers and weeds within a stone's throw of the old log house. And he speaks, not as one who knows no other place, because in the past twenty years he has visited all other parts of Canada, and has even been across the water to the land from which his grandfather came more than a century ago. He has compared living conditions in Manitoba with those of other places. He has been unable to find better schools, or churches, or public institutions of any kind, and has failed to find any place where there is a higher moral standard of living.

He visions the day when Manitoba will be a great mining Province, and he knows that it is but a matter of time before the enormous deposits of gold, copper, silver and other minerals will be released from the bowels of the earth to add to the wealth and prosperity of the country.—J.A.M.

THE SALVATION ARMY

SCARCELY more than half a century ago, the vast “North-West” was a vague term, and a journey into these regions, even as far as Manitoba, was regarded as a great adventure. Villages and towns, however, sprang up with marvellous rapidity. Winnipeg became the gateway through which an unending stream of fortune-seekers flowed to the fertile lands of the Golden West.

Ever on the alert to open up fresh fields, The Army called for volunteers for the North-West, and several intrepid warriors at once offered. The story of their initial attack on Winnipeg was embodied in a message, sent by the leader of the party, Staff-Captain Young, to the Territorial Headquarters, and dated December 13th, 1886. It read as follows: “Secured Victoria Hall—opened fire yesterday—great crowds in Open-air and inside—one soul—mild weather—victory.” That was the start of a work destined, in forty eventful years, to become a great and powerful Salvation Army Territory.

The population has grown wonderfully since those days, and the work of The Salvation Army has grown in proportion.

From the first Corps, pioneered by Captains Harrison and Hackett, streams of blessing have literally flowed all over the West. There are now eleven thriving Corps in the city of Winnipeg, and seven more in the Province, with a total of upwards of 1,500 Soldiers and Recruits on the Rolls. The Young People's Company Meeting attendants number over 1,500. Seven Bands have developed from the original small combination, and four Songster Brigades give good service. The Home League boasts some 400 members; there are 700 Life-Saving Scouts and Guards, Chums and Sunbeams, and 200 Corps Cadets.

The Grace Hospital, in Winnipeg, a new wing of which was recently opened by the Governor-General, Lord Willingdon, is the parent of sixteen similar institutions throughout the Dominion, each engaged in a beneficial mission of mercy. Social work for men and women is also in operation.



Manitoba Parliament Building, Winnipeg, the home of the new Dominion Government.

price. Similarly, he has known for half a century that climate and natural forage make Manitoba one of the best of countries for beef cattle, and it was with a knowing “I told you so,” that a few years ago he received the news that Manitoba bred and Manitoba fed steers had won the all-American championship at the great annual stock show at Chicago.

He knows that no honey in Canada can equal Manitoba honey for clarity and flavor, although the



THE FUTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

J. B. M. Baxter, Brunswick, said: y, we in New the future with a confidence in this, of Confederation, for many years itself is a goodly

THE FUTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

ARS AGO, on the l. The Salvation New Brunswick, City of Saint John was fired. Great at the announce- and three thousand witness, the “hom- stre t marched strong.” Staff-Cap- is Dore and Elliot. They em- their mission, and common warfare dice was swept ervationists were reception. In the eeks, hundreds of and many now- led into a higher e. Amongst the young men, now onel Kimball, of

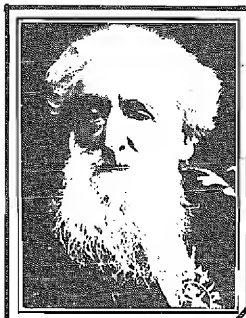
k Division to-day ate in Corps. In four Corps, as line Home and Industrial insti- splendid work, ecy is actively in visiting hos- pitalities, scatter- tual help among

Young People's the Young Pe- Moncton won y the past Win- highest attend- eople's Corps in eadland new and last year, y activities in

ee hundred and cty Junior con- cess, sixty-seven e Soldiers, and

rd Province are e of the leading

THE MIRACLE MOVEMENT OF MODERN TIMES



THE ARMY
FOUNDER

THE circumstances connected with and surrounding The Army's birth, in 1865, will ever have glamor for the thoughtful student of Salvation Army history.

If the religion which William Booth proclaimed was not actually regarded by many as a new religion, it was accompanied, at any rate, by a new manifestation and a new expression of religious truth and experience.

To the ordinary man in the street it was a new thing to preach, and sing, and procession in the streets; it was a new thing to make new converts testify, it was a new thing to put women up to preach.

The whole conception of the Movement carried with it the idea of novelty.

There were not wanting those who said, quickly and earnestly, that the new thing must be challenged, put down, extinguished. The conservatism of human nature—especially in matters connected with religion—must be both respected and safeguarded. How could this best be done? "Take no notice of the fanatics; leave them alone; ignore them. They may be good and well-meaning people, but their work cannot last." Such was the attitude, generally speaking, of the Christian Church to William and Catherine Booth in the first ten years of the history of The Army.

Poverty, whether of friends or money, added to the predicament in which these new adventurers found themselves. Lack of buildings in which to announce their message forced them to be dependent largely upon the streets in which to draw their congregations.

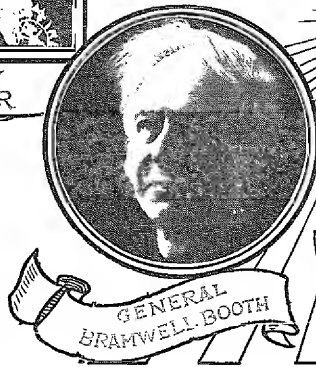
Yet all the time the seed they were sowing was taking root.

Not only did the seed take root—"the great idea" grew; men and women were influenced, converted, themselves set to work to sow more seed. The handful of unknown people of yesterday had already become a living force, a power to be reckoned with—the breath came into them, and they lived, and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army.

"The Soldiers of this 'great Army' were out to fight sin and selfishness, and sin and resolved to hit back—hard and fast. They kept their resolve, and the second decade of The Army's history witnessed such a period of opposition, slander, persecution and imprisonment, as was in all probability almost without parallel in the modern annals of the Christian Church.

At Bath, Guildford, Arbroath, Forfar, Weston-super-Mare, Torquay, Bolton, Basingstoke, Sheffield, Eastbourne, and in various parts of London, to say nothing of the large cities of France, Switzerland, the U.S.A., Australia, and some other countries (to name but a few instances), riotings and imprisonments became the order of the day.

"In twelve months," Mr. Harold Begbie records, in his "Life of William Booth," "six hundred and sixty-nine Salvationists (in the United Kingdom),



GENERAL
BRAMWELL BOOTH



MRS. GENERAL
BOOTH

By Commissioner Theodore Kitching

of whom two hundred and fifty-one were women, were knocked down, kicked, or brutally assaulted. Fifty-six buildings of The Army were stormed and partially wrecked. Eighty-six Salvationists, fifteen of them women, were thrown into prison. The mob attacked the Salvationists, the police arrested the Salvationists, the magistrates sentenced the Salvationists.

Such was Salvation Army life in and about the early eighties. No wonder that the Christian Mission became known as The Salvation Army!

From 1885 to 1895 was a period of phenomenal extension of The Army borders.

FIVE MINUTES OF SALVATION ARMY

A MAN UNDERTOOK to explain The Salvation Army to a friend in five minutes by a stop-watch. This is what he said:—

What is it?—It is a great body of men and women who have given up leisure and luxuries in order to work for life at saving every possible human being from sin, suffering, and poverty.

How does it work?—In a different way, according to each different need. First the drum-tap, and the call to give up drink, vice, slackness, and selfishness. Then the slum post with food for the starving and care for the sick. Then every possible kind of Institution to pick up the fallen and keep them—Shelters for the homeless, Labor Bureaux for the workless, Homes and Hospitals for the despairing girls and unwanted children.

Where does it work?—In eighty-two countries and colonies—wherever there is salvage work to be done. It began in England; to-day it is in the Indian jungle, the Chinese village, the African bush, the Australian backblocks, the Arctic Circle, and the Southern Seas, preaching, teaching, healing, uplifting.

Why does it do this?—Because it believes that the root and fruit of true religion is to serve others, and to win others for service. That is its theology and practice!

What does it say about the world unrest?—First, that its brotherly sympathy is changing outcast, bitter rebels into useful citizens. Second, that it unites nations by links stronger than leagues and treaties.

The Flag was carried to and unfurled in no fewer than fifteen new countries and colonies.

The Founder made the first of his many journeys overseas, quickening the pace of his followers, and calling upon men and women to rally round the Flag wherever he found himself.



THE ARMY
MOTHER

The Social Scheme was called into being and plans laid down for uplifting and saving suffering and neglected people of every class, almost co-incidental with which The Army Mother was called to her Eternal Reward.

An immense impetus was given to The Army's Missionary Work by the decision to include in its program measures to improve the temporal conditions as well as the souls of those who seemed likely to prove accessible to humanitarian methods. Medicine was to be administered where needed to those to whom the news of the Balm of Gilead was already being proclaimed. Hospitals and Dispensaries were to be erected in Eastern lands, lepers were to be cleansed, the sick were to be made whole. It was a sign of the times that of the first of these Hospitals a ruling Indian Prince should become patron, and that King Edward should discern with The Army's Founder the religious and social problems of his Eastern Empire.

The Army's Founder and The Salvation Army were one, and, as his biographer has chronicled, "William Booth succeeded in convincing the world, and a section of the world most difficult to convince about anything, that he was an honest man, doing, with considerable success, a work that entitled him not only to public assistance, but to national gratitude." And so The Army, together with its General, attained, at any rate, a measure of popularity.

Popularity meant recognition. That recognition was crystallized in the form of the conferment of the freedom of the cities of Nottingham (his birthplace) and London (The Army's birthplace), and of the honorary degree of D.C.L. by Oxford University.

In the year 1912, The Army Founder laid down his sword, and the present General's appointment as successor to his father was announced. Since the Founder's death, in addition to manifold and striking developments of various branches of both the Field and Social operations, the work has been extended to twenty-one new lands—and this in spite of the Great War, in which, and on every front, opportunity for service was found.

The General has journeyed round the world, conducting great Salvation campaigns and inspiring his Officers and Soldiers alike with renewed zeal to attain the object upon which every Salvationist's heart is set—the winning of the world for God.

Mrs. Booth's efforts have not been far behind those of the General in number or importance. Among many other outstanding features might be mentioned the increased output of printed matter, whether in the form of newspapers or books, and the world-wide opportunity accorded by the ever-growing development of the world to the ministrations of The Army's Officers.

STORY

THE tale of the years of The Salvation Army's occupation of Canada makes a thrilling telling, but while we make with ease the pages of lives written large with endurance of this land, of the Writing knows all tale of pain and perseverance, written upon the stormy start.

The beginning was 1882, about the time the rose and gold, and purple, two converts—framing throughout the sealed the consecrated—stood upon the streets, Maple had declined in

"The way to Heaven, Repent, believe"

Standing upon the griped by the Holiness having, he felt, "a good when one of the zealots and said, "You are just next night found him in the Open-air. A road, singing at the top

"We shall have a In that sunny L (the inevitable) them to their meetings

"Your love of the v one of the workers to a immediately jumped to only to kneel upon the the tabs and soap-suds.

About this time s ducted in Toronto by "Irish Annie" Maxwell, crying of the Salvation comrades attracted coring on Richmond Street the configuration spread the skating-rinks, sun edifices peculiar to earl Sunday nights it was o'clock to exclude the too late to attend the o'clock.

It was not consider in those days. It was be stark crazy, or ve ridiculous religion. No thrashed, or turned out the family," and men ately it was known the form. Two sisters go and, after the meeting Soldier or two. Home derlist! But pans, kni directions, and the pos

Fearful and wondr by the early warriors multitudes. "Happy D addressed his Open-a chair, but when he ing to this air inst hearts, he immediately spring and continued ing upon his head. I to see him—a little, leading a march two turning "cart-wheels" of the road.

Dressed in red " skirts, red blouses or ously inscribed with "cow-breakfast" has handkerchiefs, it is the early Blood-and-F the town red" w But the Hand of God thousands were born

The post of door-k of the Lord was no days. Three stalwart gates one to open other two to stand b what might enter, an organized gang made a practice of n the meeting single fil as well for the door-k or an ignominious an

It was an Order keeping a vigilant eye

STORMY START IN CANADA

THE tale of the years of The Salvation Army's occupation of Canada makes thrilling telling, but while we may read with ease the pages of many lives written large with the daring and endurance of the early days of the invasion of this land, only the Angel-of-the-Writing knows all the sequel to many a tale of pain and persecution, greatness and glory, written upon the hearts of the participants in that stormy start.

The beginning was in this wise: In the year 1882, about the time the hedge-rows of Old England were turning to rose and gold, and every mossy bank took on a tinge of purple, two converts—fresh from the white heat of religious fervor racing throughout the British Isles, where the Holy Spirit had sealed the consecrated efforts of William Booth and his associates—stood upon the streets of the new London of the Land of the Maple and declaimed in stentorian tones to all and sundry passing by:

"The way to Heaven is straight and plain—Will you go?
Repent, believe, be born again—Will you go?"

Standing upon the curb was one, Smith, a devoted Methodist, strangely gripped by the fitness of the testimonies of the strangers, they having, he felt, "a good sound about them." Consequently, when one of the zealots laid his hand upon his shoulder and said "You are just the man I want to help me!" the next night found him upon the street-corner doing his bit to the Open-air. As they went swinging down the road, singing at the top of their voices:

"We shall have a new name in that Land,
In that sunny Land."

In that sunny Land, the inevitable flossam and jetsam of the streets trailed them to their meeting-place.

"Your love of the world will lead you to Hell!" said one of the workers to a Mrs. O'Leary in the meeting. She immediately jumped to her feet and rushed off home—only to kneel upon the basement-floor next morning amid the tubs and soap-suds, and give her heart to God.

About this time similar meetings were being conducted in Toronto by Brother and Sister Preer and one, "Irish Annie" Maxwell, and the novel tactics and lusty crying of the Salvation message in the streets by these comrades attracted crowds to a certain rough-cast building on Richmond Street.

Thus was begun The Salvation Army in Canada. As the conflagration spread to other centres, crowds gorged the skating-rinks, music-halls, disused barns and other edifices peculiar to early Salvation Army warfare, and on Sunday nights it was necessary to lock the doors at 6 o'clock to exclude the chagrined hundreds who had come too late to attend the meetings, scheduled to begin at 8 o'clock.

It was not considered "the thing" to "join The Army" in those days. It was thought, by some, that one had to be stark crazy, or very "low-lived," to tolerate such a ridiculous religion. New converts were often soundly thrashed, or turned out upon the door-step, for "disgracing the family," and men were thrown out of work immediately it was known they had been to The Army penitentiary. Two sisters got saved at the Temple one night, and, after the meeting, were accompanied home by a Soldier or two. Home? No, a hell, rather—inhabited by devils! Hot pans, knives, forks and crockery flew in all directions, and the poor girls were almost killed.

Fearful and wonderful were the strategies employed by the early warriors to gain the attention of the fickle multitudes. "Happy Bill" Cooper always addressed his Open-air audiences from a chair, but when he found himself talking to thin air instead of to human hearts, he immediately turned a hand-spring and continued his address standing upon his head. It was not unusual to see him—a lithe, catapulating figure—leading a march two hundred strong, by turning "cart-wheels" down the centre of the road.

Dressed in red "basques" and hirc skirts, red blouses or guernseys generously inscribed with taxis, and immense "cow-breakfast" hats draped with red handkerchiefs, it is little wonder that the early Blood-and-Fire gallants "painted the town red" wherever they went. But the Hand of God was in it all, and thousands were born into His Kingdom.

The post of door-keeper in the House of the Lord was no sinecure in those days. Three stalwarts usually kept the gates—one to open the door, and the other two to stand back in readiness for whom might enter. In Toronto, where an organized gang of twenty roughs made a practice of noisily stamping into the meeting single file, armed with clubs hidden in their sleeves, it was just as well for the door-keeper to prepare himself for a possible crack on the head, or an ignominious and painful journey down a flight of steps.

It was an Orderly's duty to parade the aisles of a crowded meeting, keeping a vigilant eye upon would-be disturbers. Can't you see him?—brown

and big, with a child's heart, a gentle voice, the "patience of Job"—and an iron fist! An Army hero! Should he find it necessary to tap an individual upon the shoulder more than twice, the objectionable person was forcibly removed—usually promoting a "row" in transit.

The offenders were not always men, however. On one occasion, an Orderly felt constrained to place his hand upon a brother's arm and request him to remove his disturbing presence from the meeting. Instantly, two militant young women flew at his head, tearing his hair and scratching his face; other kindred spirits joined in the fray, and in a moment the Devil had a fine row on. But quite unmoved, the comrades upon the platform continued their singing and testifying, while a few stalwarts strode down the aisle and rescued their brother from the mob, ejecting the disturber and restoring peace. That night six of the Devil's fire-brands became desperadoes for God.

Men often brought their beer to meetings, putting the bottles under the seats, and refreshing themselves at leisure. Often, too, the power of the Holy Spirit fell upon them, and they were seen jumping over people's heads and the backs of seats in a head-long rush to the penitent-form. Drunkards they knew, but they arose saved and sober citizens. Women, too, cut the feathers from their hats, the ribbons from their frocks, and, at the penitent-form, stripped their persons of jewelry.

Marches of all kinds were the order of the day. The most thrilling, was the "Hallelujah Runaway," in which the Captain, seemingly without rhyme or reason, sprinted away from the Open-air with a hundred Soldiers after him. Like the celebrated rats of "Hamelin Town," the whole population sprinted after them—right through the gaping doors of The Army Barracks—and a red-hot Salvation meeting was in progress before they could turn around. A "Trade March" also attracted immense crowds.

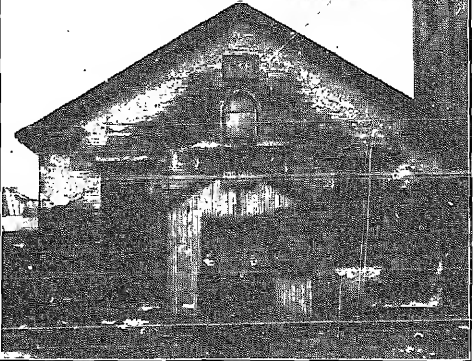
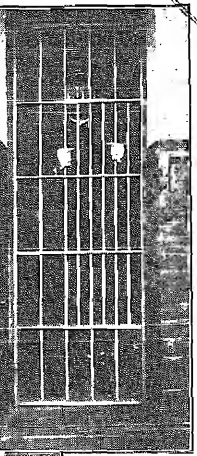
The comrades mustered at the Open-air in their work-a-day clothes, and later performed their work-a-day duties upon the platform—the barber wielding his razor, and the housewife her broomstick; the nurse attending the baby, and the cook his stew.

A "Midnight March" resulted in two brave lassie Officers and a score of Soldiers being confined over night in a small room ventilated by one diminutive, barred window. Hearing of the affair, a sympathetic Toronto merchant chartered an engine and rushed to the rescue with funds, but the Officers refused bail and took their trial and sentence pluckily. But the colorless face and brave eyes of the none too robust Lieutenant haunted the dreams of the townspeople and "broke the ice" in favor of The Army. Captain Scott had previously been incarcerated in this same jail as a result of a "Torch-light March," and at the expiration of his sentence he steadfastly refused to budge from his cell until the identical police officer, who had accompanied him thither, should arrive to fetch him out. To the public's amusement, and the Law's chagrin, the Captain compelled this dignitary to walk with him arm-in-arm down the main street of the town, as the Law had compelled him to walk twenty days previously.

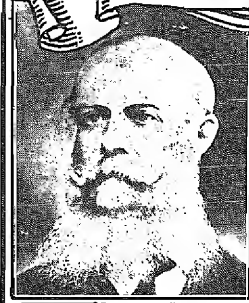
In some centres a "tar game" or "skeleton army" made themselves a nuisance by forming up behind the March, and when a stop was made for an Open-air, snot, flour, soap-suds, fish and vegetables in every stage of decomposition, flew promiscuously; uniforms were ruined, and much-prized brass instruments were battered into a semblance to nursery toys, but comparatively little bodily injury was suffered.

The opening of the French work in Quebec was particularly harassing. At first unable to secure a Hall, through somebody's mischievous intent, the first meeting was held in the cold and dark, until the ever-sympathetic Orangemen scoured the neighborhood for lamps, and stationed themselves around the Hall as impenetrable sentinels of tobacco, and imposed monetary penalties upon each other if they were caught giving expression to "strong language"—all to buy a new Army drum, which had previously been smashed!

(Continued on page 17)



GOVERNORS-GENERAL SINCE CONFEDERATION



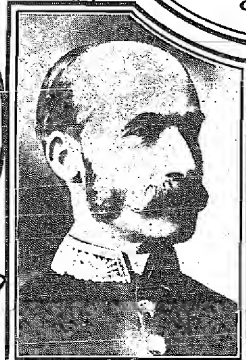
VISCOUNT MONCK
1867-1898



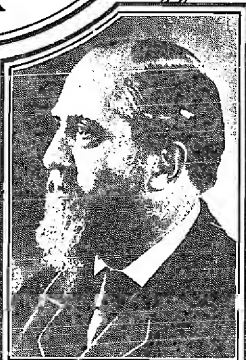
H.R.H. DUKE OF CORNWALL
1911-1921



LORD LISGAR
1868-1872



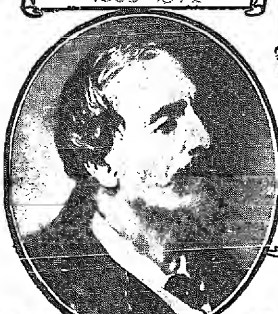
MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE
1883-1888



LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON
1888-1893



DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
1915-1921



EARL OF DUFFERIN
1872-1878



EARL OF ABERDEEN
1893-1898



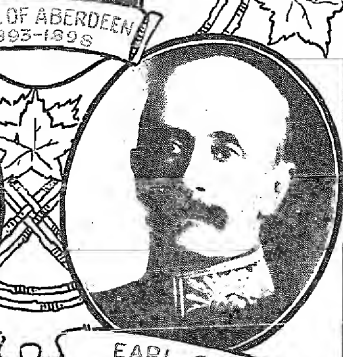
BARON BYNG OF VIMY
1921-1926



MARQUESS OF LORNE
1878-1883



EARL MINTO
1898-1904



EARL GREY
1904-1911



VISCOUNT WILLINGDON
1926-

PRIME MINISTERS SINCE CONFEDERATION



JAMES G. THOMPSON
1891-1910



JAMES G. THOMPSON
1891-1910



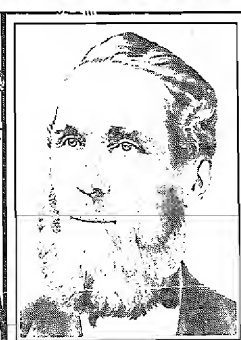
JAMES G. THOMPSON
1891-1910



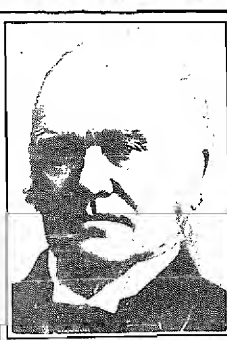
JAMES G. THOMPSON
1891-1910



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD
1867-73 AND 1878-91



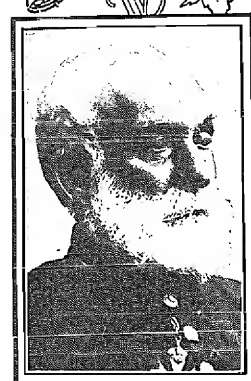
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE
1873-75



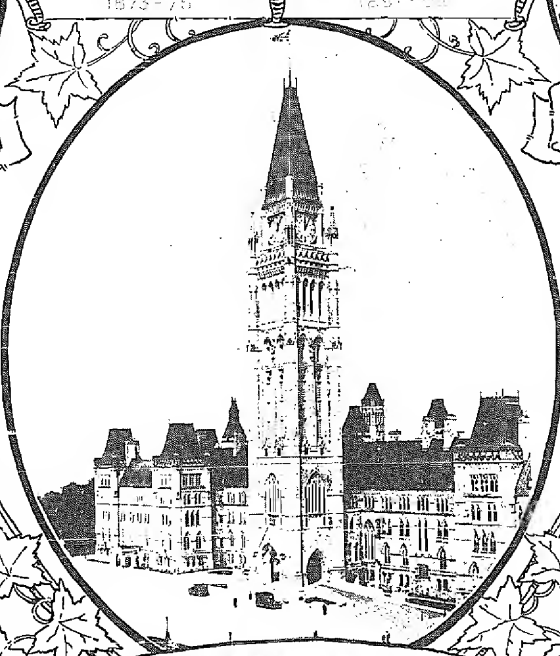
SIR JOHN ABBOTT
1891-98



SIR JOHN THOMPSON
1898-1901



SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL
1894-96



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT



SIR JOHN THOMPSON
1898-1901



SIR WILFRID LAURIER
1896-1911



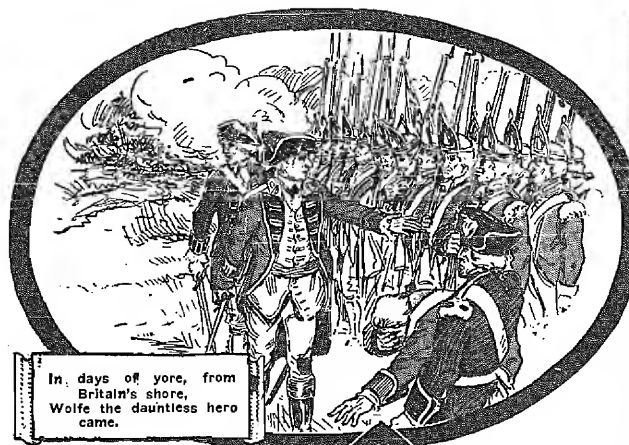
SIR ROBERT BORDEN
1911-1920



RT. HON. A. MEIGHEN
1920-21 AND JUNE-SEPT 1926



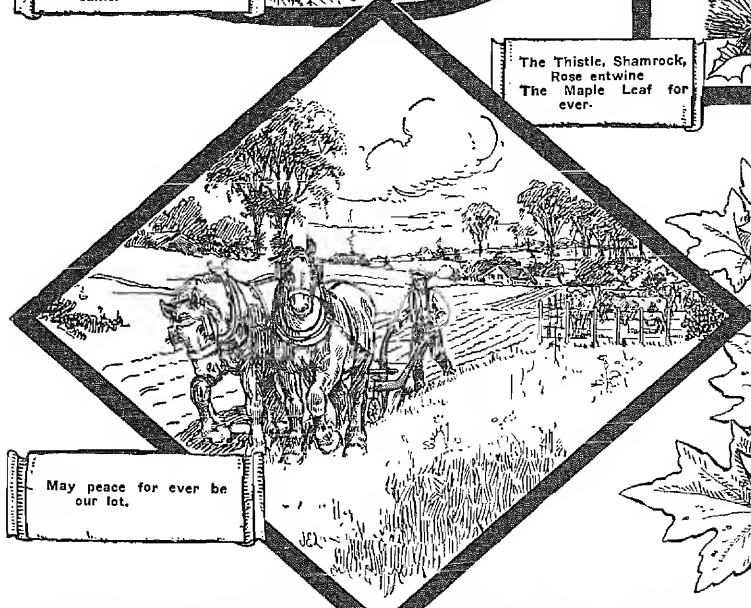
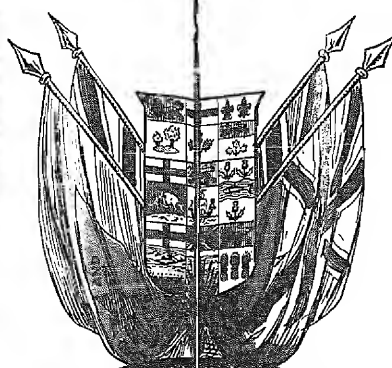
RT. HON. W.L. MACKENZIE KING
1921 JUNE 1926-AND JUNE 1926-



In days of yore, from Britain's shore,
Wolfe the dauntless hero came.



The Thistle, Shamrock,
Rose entwine
The Maple Leaf for ever.



May peace for ever be
our lot.



JOHN AND SEBASTIAN
CABOT
DISCOVERED CANADA
"The Land of the Maple"

The Maple Leaf for Ever

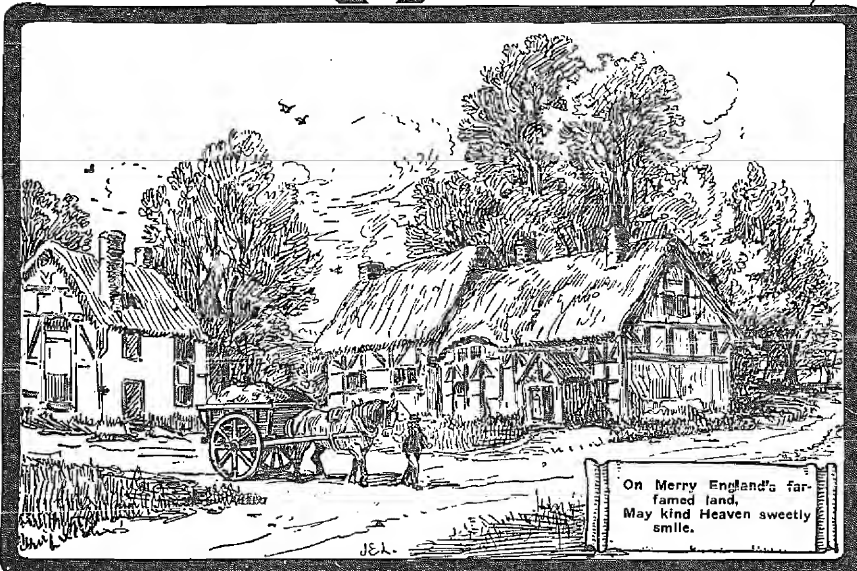
In days of yore, from Britain's shore,
Wolfe the dauntless hero came,
And planted firm Britannia's flag,
On Canada's fair domain.
Here may it wave, our boast, our pride,
And joined in love together,
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine
The Maple Leaf for ever!

At Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane
Our brave fathers, side by side,
For freedom, homes, and loved ones dear,
Firmly stood and nobly died;
And those dear rights which they main-
tained,
We swear to yield them never!
Our watchword evermore shall be
The Maple Leaf for ever!

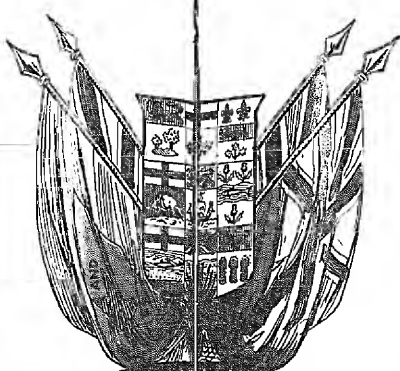
Our fair Dominion now extends
From Cape Race to Nootka Sound;
May peace for ever be our lot,
And plentiful store abound;
And may those ties of love be ours
Which discord cannot sever,
And flourish green o'er Freedom's
home,
The Maple Leaf for ever!

On merry England's far-famed land
May kind Heaven sweetly smile;
God bless Old Scotland evermore,
And Ireland's Emerald Isle!
Then swell the song, both loud and long,
Till rocks and forest quiver,
God save our King, and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf for ever!

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf for ever!
God save our King, and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf for ever!



On Merry England's far-
famed land,
May kind Heaven sweetly
smile.

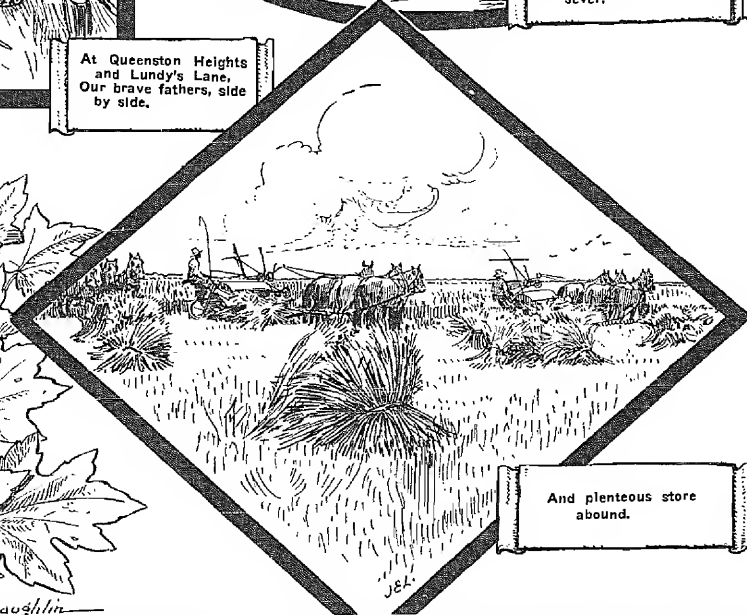


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Which discord cannot
sever.

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JOHN AND SEBASTIAN
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DISCOVER CANADA
"The Land of the Maple"



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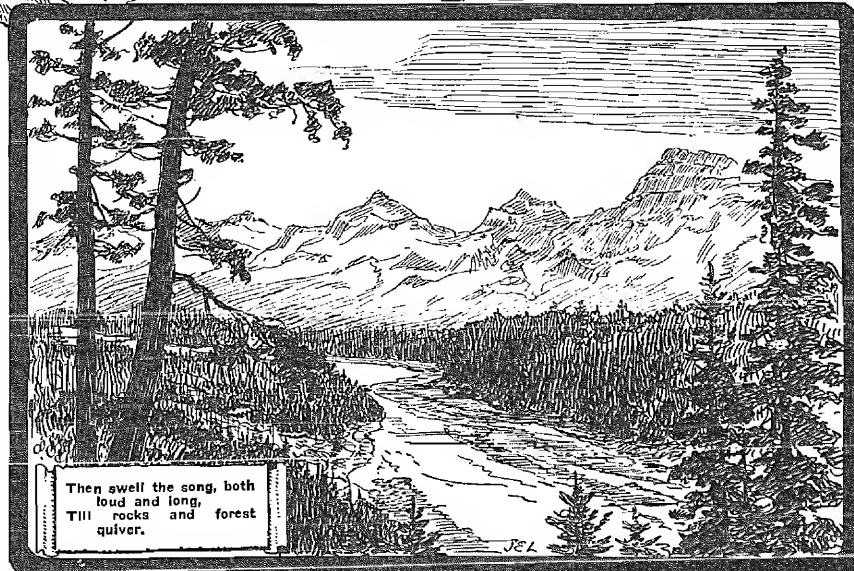
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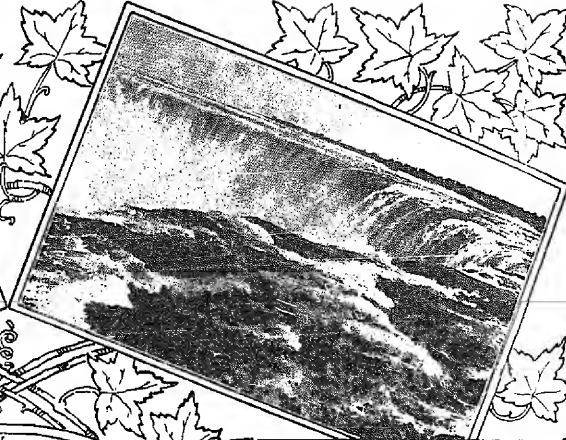
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Then swell the song, both
loud and long,
Till rocks and forest
quiver.



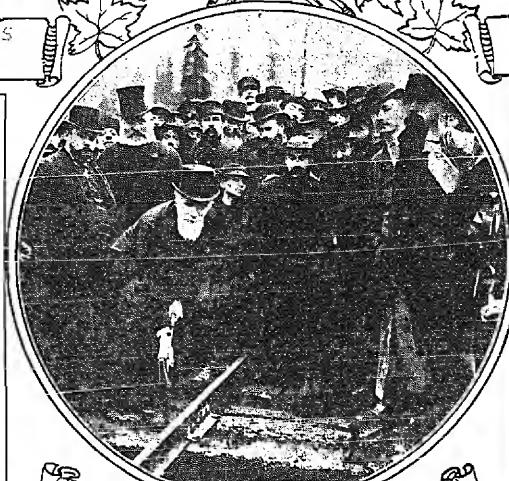
APPLES AND PUMPKINS
IN ONTARIO



NIAGARA FALLS
CANADA'S MIGHTY CATARACT



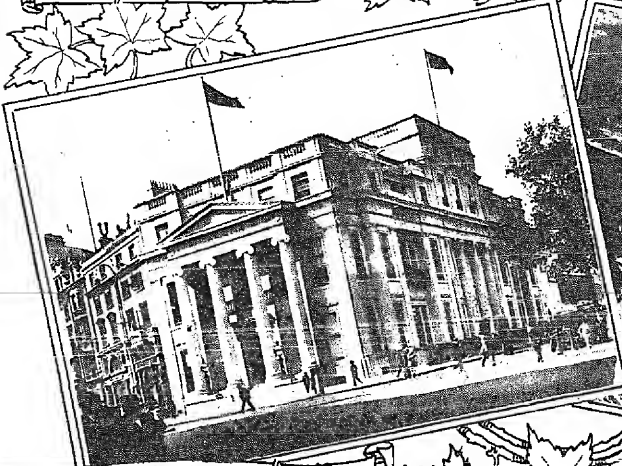
A HUNTER IN ALBERTA



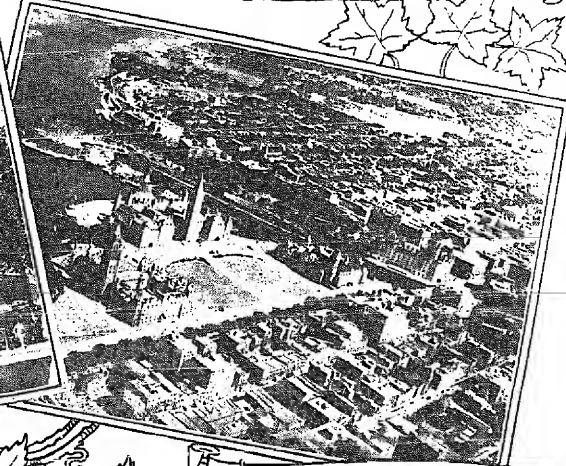
DRIVING LAST SPIKE IN C.P.R. TRACK
CRAIGELLACHIE, B.C. NOV. 7, 1885



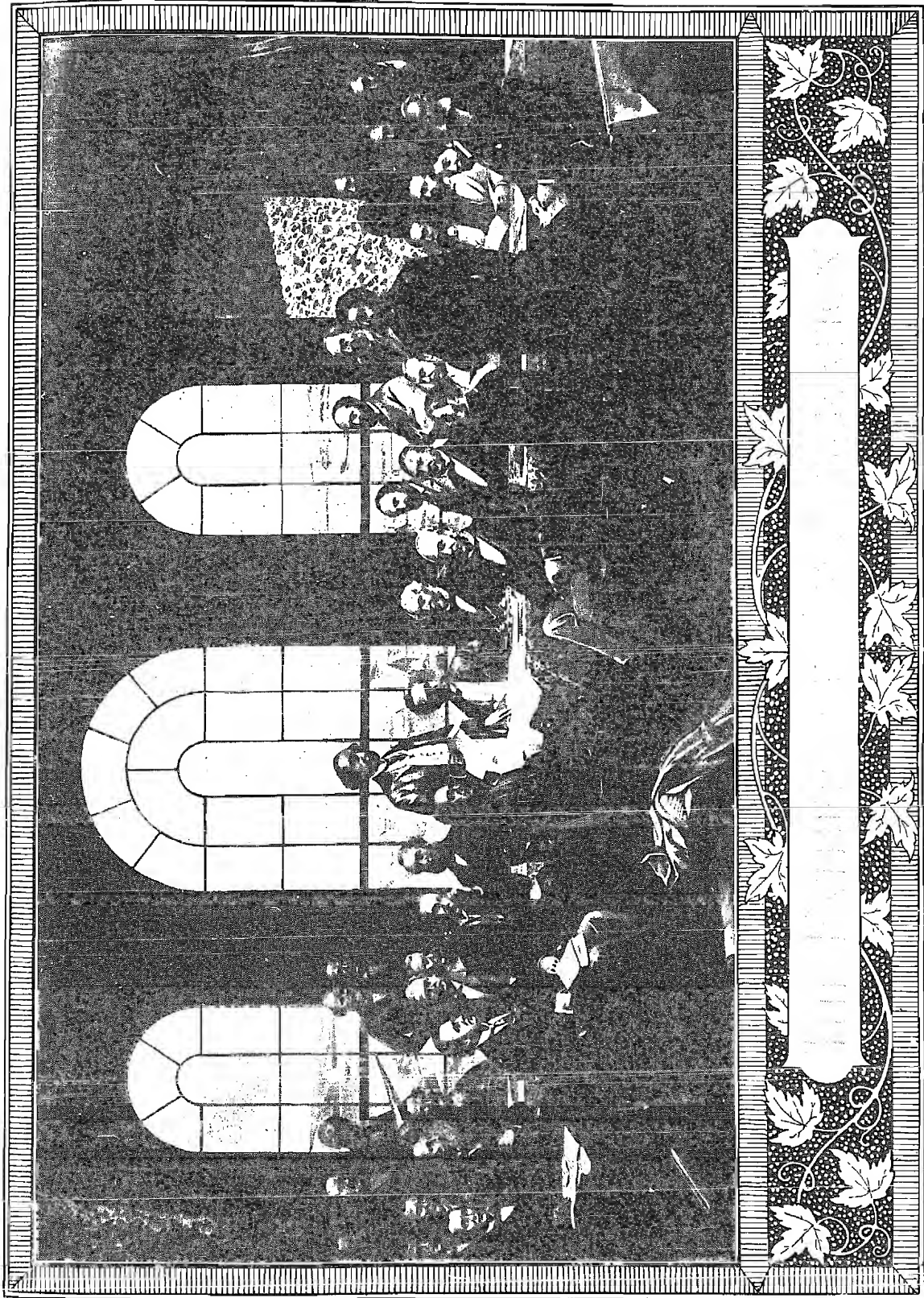
CLEFT IN THE ROCKIES



CANADA HOUSE IN
LONDON, ENGLAND



AERIAL VIEW OF
CANADA'S CAPITAL



WHAT DISTINGUISHED CANADIANS SAY ABOUT THE SALVATION ARMY

Viscount Willingdon, The Governor-General.

"My interest in The Salvation Army has extended over a period of many years and first came when I was in Australia. I well remember the great General William Booth at a meeting which I attended, and the tremendous impression created on my mind with regard to the work of The Army. Since then I have seen more of it in my own country, and even more in India. The criminal classes are made to feel more like human beings through the work of The Army. In looking back at the eleven years I spent in India and its connections with The Salvation Army, I have real pleasure in finding myself closely associated with the work of The Salvation Army here, and during the years I shall be living here, I shall take the keenest interest in its progress."

"The test of the worth of any society, founded on Christian principles, is to be seen in its redemption of waste humanity and the re-moulding of men; to this test The Salvation Army is continually responding. Canada is distinctly the better for its beneficent mission."—The Right Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Premier of Canada.

"To commend the aims of The Salvation Army is a duty and a pleasure. Homes brightened, shadows dispelled, burdens lightened, erring and broken lives mended and fitted for better citizenship, are Salvation Army contributions to the community."—The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen.

"The Salvation Army is one of the most active and effective agencies for the advancement of human welfare, and to an exceptional extent it enjoys the good-will of the people of Ontario."—The Hon. G. H. Ferguson, K.C., Premier of Ontario.

"For twelve years I have been very closely connected with prison work, and when I speak of the men in prison who have learned to view life properly through the efforts of Salvation Army prison Officers, the men who have been helped to their feet on discharge, and the families supported and kept together while husband and father were serving time, I mention only a few of the services which this great Organization renders society."—C. F. Newlands, Superintendent, Ontario Reformatory.

"I do not see how we could get along without The Salvation Army. Zealously, efficiently, and tirelessly it carries on, and the whole community is benefited."—His Worship Mayor Foster, Toronto.

"Probably nowhere else in the Empire is the good work carried on by The Salvation Army more highly appreciated than it is in the Province of Ontario."—Colonel Henry Cockshutt.

"The Salvation Army is held in high appreciation by the people of New Brunswick."—The Hon. J. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick.

"I believe The Salvation Army is one of the greatest institutions for the uplifting of humanity that is in the world to-day."—His Honor T. R. Heartz, Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

"The name of The Salvation Army is symbolic of Christian self-denial and kindness to our fellowmen. Its splendid work in the cause of humanity is universally recognized."—The Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia.

"Rarely a day passes that I do not apply to The Salvation Army to take some unfortunate one, and never have I been refused. There is always a representative in Court ready to give a helping hand, and I often feel that I could not carry on the work of the Women's Court without her help."—Dr. Margaret Patterson, Police Magistrate, Toronto.

"The Salvation Army gives assistance to prisoners' families and aids in the re-establishment of prisoners to a greater extent, and more effectively, than any other Organization I know of."—Dr. Alfred E. Lavell, Secretary and Chief Parole Officer.

"For the past five and one-half years I have

"I have a very high opinion indeed of the work of The Salvation Army. It reaches a class that apparently cannot be got at from any other source, and there is no doubt whatever in my mind of the value and importance of the work The Army is doing, not only in Toronto, but wherever it is established."—Judge E. Coatsworth, County of York.

"I beg to thank The Army, in my own name, in the name of my staff, and in the name of all, for the great relief it manages to effect, even in our most desperate cases. I would be very pleased to let the whole world know that we never find The Army's door closed, and that there is no end to the kindness of its Officers."—N. Sequin, Governor, Bordeaux Jail.

"I am in deep sympathy with the work The Salvation Army is doing."—The Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba.

"For the past thirty-two years The Salvation Army has been the best friend those committed to our Penal Institutions have had. Many hundreds of times during that long period I have appealed to The Army in different parts of Canada to enquire into the condition of inmates whose wages-earners had been sentenced to Penitentiary. In no case did it fail. Assistance has been gladly given without reference to creed, nationality or color; in fact, the entire service of The Army has been a true exemplification of what our Saviour taught when on earth."—Brigadier-General W. S. Hughes, Superintendent of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

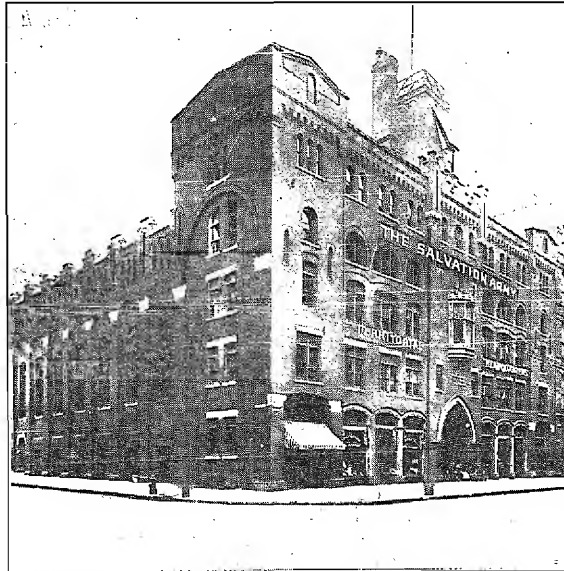
"The Salvation Army believes in the elevation of humanity by the regeneration of the individual, and The Salvation Army is right."—Sir James Aikins.

"It is gratifying to me to observe the doings of The Army. It unquestionably does as much, or more, good work than any other religious organization. I do not say that flatteringly. I say it—and mean it! The channels into which The Army goes are those in which the need is the most appalling; therefore, the Movement is deserving of the support of all citizens, in all quarters."—His Worship Mayor Beverley Robson, of Guelph.

"I am glad to be able to add my endorsement to the many you have doubtless received as to the excellent work which is being performed on social lines by The Salvation Army. It is, of course, well-known that with the wide ramifications now at the command of The Army, the most amazing results have been achieved and The Army has become a power in our welfare system second to none. I am glad to be able to offer this expression of appreciation and goodwill."—The Hon. Lincoln Goldie, Provincial Secretary of Ontario.

"I wish to express my appreciation for the splendid work carried on by The Salvation Army in assisting the men who come before me through the Recorder's Court. There are a large number of young men, who are first-offenders and occasionally, old men, whom we hesitate to send to jail. Careful attention in such instances is imperative, and I am happy to state that I have at all times found Army Officers ready to receive cases of this nature, which we find difficult to handle."—Judge A. Geoffrion, Recorder's Court, Montreal.

"In my opinion, The Army does not tell the public half enough of what it is doing."—His Worship Mayor Preston, of Oshawa.



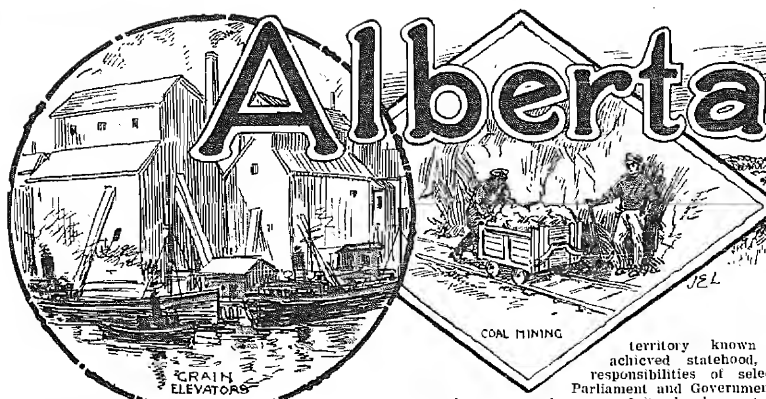
The Headquarters of the Canada East Territory, Toronto

STORMY START IN CANADA.

(Continued from page 9)

Open-air were not tolerated, but the Officers sang in the saloons, occasionally being locked in! A crowd of Frenchmen usually followed them from saloon to saloon, and should a prejudiced saloon-keeper refuse The Army girls admittance, a gesticulating mob refused to buy his beer. French converts took their lives in their hands when they walked upon the public thoroughfare, and on one occasion a fine young comrade was way-laid, and injured, so that he died a martyr to the cause in a few days. Gruesome and ghastly is the tale of a saloon-keeper turning a hose upon an Open-air, washing the eye of a comrade out upon his cheek! There were fights inside and out, and elsewhere, if not in Quebec, blood flowed in the streets and spattered the walls of the Barracks.

But the angel of the Lord wonderfully made a way of escape for His own, and this glorious page of Army history is written large with tales of the thousands of drink-besotted and unspeakable characters who knelt in the mud at the drum-head and were miraculously changed into saved and sane citizens through contact with the Blood and Fire which is emblazoned upon our Flag—the Flag which, though fought for step by step, never came down!



IT WAS a typical Alberta

Winter day, sunshine pouring from a cloudless sky, the air keen with clear, tingling cold, a scant covering of snow scarce hiding the bare, brown earth that had so lately yielded a goodly harvest.

Lounging luxuriously before a wide, open fireplace, I listened to the reminiscences of the old-timer, whose hair was white and whose speech was halting, but whose cheeks were ruddy with the rub of many seasons in the open, and who was hale and hearty despite his four-score years. And as I heard his tale of life, in Alberta, half a century ago, he supplied to me the link between the romantic past and the practical present of this great, new Western Province. For he had come, a mere lad, more than sixty years before, from the highlands of Scotland, to the wilderness of the West, to enter the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Edmonton.

This day he sat and talked to me in the handsome residence that had replaced the old log shack of pioneer days. His one-time little farm, once a part of the land adjacent to the old fort, was now a city suburb, with paved streets teeming with busy life. The old fort had gone, old friends had gone; he, too, was soon to go, but not before he had lived to gaze upon the metropolis that had grown up about him, and to witness the rise of a great and modern Province from the foundations of commerce established by the old fur-trading company of which he had been an official.

The Romantic Past

At the threshold of the nineteenth century, activity in the region now known as Alberta, centered about the two or three Hudson's Bay posts at Fort Edmonton and other points to the north. All activity at these posts was not confined to trapping and dealing in furs, however, for the residents were required to plant and raise their own gardens, and this they did very successfully, even as far north as the 56th parallel, and in these little gardens clustering about the old forts were found the beginnings of effort at agriculture. It was on the Southern plains, however, that the first real beginning of agricultural development took place. Along toward the 1870's, after Rupert's land, the old Hudson's Bay Co. domain, was ceded to the Dominion Government, cattlemen began to drift over from the neighboring States, attracted by the nutritive grasses and the fine climate of the new land. These men were the pioneers of the great ranches which later made Alberta famous. About this time, too, arrived the North-West Mounted Police, who for so long and so gallantly were to guard the honor of British law in the Western land.

For thirty years afterwards, until the beginning of the present century, growth and development were more rapid in the land that is now Alberta. Ranches grew in size and number in the South, and pastoral farming was carried on in other parts farther north. Concentrated settlements grew, while little groups clustered about old Fort Macleod in the South. Calgary on the Bow River, and Fort Edmonton in the North, began to widen their circle, and the nucleus of cities came into being. Step by step, moving upward from the pioneer conditions of the old days of the trappers and the Indians, the new land gradually won the privileges of self-regulation and assumed the duties and obligations pertaining to the work of administration, according to the forms and the spirit of free British states. Finally, in 1905, the

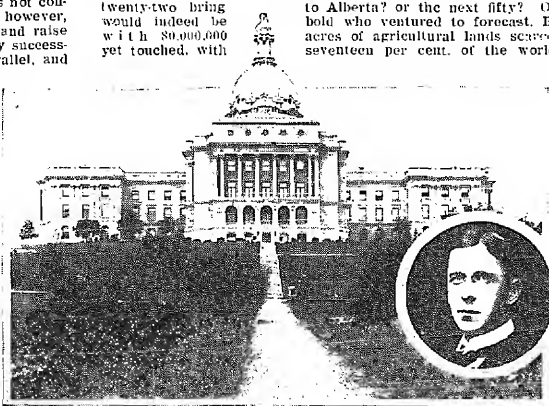
territory known as Alberta, achieved statehood, assumed the responsibilities of selecting its own Parliament and Government, and entered upon the great modern era of its development as one of the nine Provinces of Canada.

Phases of Development

Agriculture, essentially the foundation industry of the new land, in the meantime had taken on new phases of development. In the South, ranching was giving way to grain farming, and gradually the cattle-men were being forced back into the foothills. Irrigation became a part of the scheme of agricultural development, and farther north dairying was being introduced. When the first Government of Alberta, as a state, took control of affairs, it found a healthy-sized Province, with a population of over 200,000 and problems of law enforcement and development to be met. Cities had begun to take shape and assume the dignity of metropolitan settlements. Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, in the South, Calgary and Edmonton farther North, were communities to be reckoned with. The settlers on the farms were of a strong, independent and resourceful type. Here was a country worth while and people worthy of it. In the great hinterland to the North, and in the mountain ranges, were hidden vast resources, the extent of which was only beginning to be realized. Underlying the plains was coal and gas, and only the fringe of the fertile agricultural lands had been touched.

Thus was Alberta when it became a Province, in 1905. It was Christmas in that year when I talked to the old pioneer of the days of long ago, when he forged for me the link in the story of Alberta between the days of the trapper and the days of the metropolis. Had he been spared to enjoy the Christmas season of 1926, he would have looked out upon a city of 70,000, where once had been the low, rambling buildings of beloved old Fort Edmonton. He would have known a great Province of 600,000 people, networked with railways, traversed by three transcontinental lines, with modern cities operating publicly-owned street car systems and automatic telephone systems, with the best of school systems, of farm houses linked with rural and long distance telephones, and brought even nearer to markets by the rural mail deliveries and the automobile.

And with all this in twenty-two years, what will the next twenty-two bring to Alberta? or the next fifty? One bold who ventured to forecast. But acres of agricultural lands scarcely touched, with



Alberta Parliament Buildings (Edmonton). The Hon. J. L. Brownie, Prime Minister, in front.

coal areas within its boundaries, with great resources of iron and copper and gold, and oil and asphalt; with modern and progressive policies of development in force; with public health a first consideration of the Governments of the day; with co-operative services of many kinds extending a helping hand to the settlers of the rural districts; above all, with a free and independent and democratic spirit prevailing among all its people, what might not Alberta's future be?—C.G.G.



His Honor Wm. J. Reid, M.D., Premier of Alberta.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN ALBERTA

THE Salvation Army in Alberta, a beautiful Province lying under the shadow of the Rockies, is a very live concern, possessing, like the Province itself, magnificent possibilities.

Thirty-seven years ago The Army commenced operations in the town of Calgary, and from there reached out to Edmonton, the capital city of the Province. Since those days an intensive campaign has been waged, and the Flag now flies in no fewer than nineteen towns and cities, from Grande Prairie in the north, to Lethbridge in the south, a stretch of 900 miles.

The cities of Calgary and Edmonton both have new and up-to-date Grace Hospitals and Men's Social equipment. The latest advance in the Province is the establishment of two Eventide Homes for old men in Edmonton and Gleichen. These are amongst the first of their kind organized by The Salvation Army in Canada. About seventy-five men are cared for in these establishments.

In the cities of Edmonton and Calgary there are three Corps carrying on the work of preaching the Gospel and publishing the news of Salvation. A beautiful new Citadel has recently been opened in Edmonton which accommodates about 400 people. It is quite unique in its architecture, and has special accommodation for Life-Saving Scouts and Guards activities.

The Salvation Army, in the smaller towns, does an important work amongst the community, under the supervision of the Divisional Headquarters, which are situated in

Edmonton.

The Young People's work is booming in Alberta. There are a hundred Corps Cadets in the Province. The Life-Saving Scout and Guard Movements are being organized, and already there are over three hundred uniformed members.

The Soldiers and Local Officers are a fine body of Salvationists, and are in to make Alberta one of the happiest, as well as one of the most beautiful, spots in God's creation.



THE early history of British Columbia, connected with the voyage of James Cook, who, early in the 18th century, upon a series of expeditions, discovered the sovereignty of the continent, and from the present day, Oregon to Cape Horn. Sir James Cook, these waters in 1778-9, and the reign of England through the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the British Columbia mainland, been discovered by a navy now bears, but no authentic history exist.

Interest in exploration for a period of over one hundred years, not revived until the voyage of Captain John Mearns established the Colony of British Columbia, and in 1792, Captain Mearns, and the exploration of the adjacent coast of Vancouver Island.

The Colony of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, was established in 1858, the Colony of British Columbia, named by Queen Victoria, formed out of the territory of New Caledonia. In 1866, the Colony of Vancouver Island and the Colony of British Columbia were united, and in 1871, British Columbia became the federated Provinces of Canada.

British Columbia, composed of 372,650 square miles of fertile valleys, vast forests, mountains, extensive rivers and abundant mines, and is unsurpassed for scenery and healthful climate, with unlimited natural resources in the fields of agriculture and industry is an important and increasing in importance. Wealth is developing.

There are more than 100,000 acres of agricultural land in the Province, including some of the world's most noted orchards. The forests are the most valuable on the continent, standing commercial timber estimated at 400,000,000 feet. The commercial fishery more than 15,000 persons are employed in the industry, and the production of the total for the production of gold, which to the Province, exceeds the production of all mineral resources. The water powers are estimated at approximately 300,000 h.p. In Victoria, the mother city, and the capital of

BRITISH COLUMBIA

With its mighty snow-capped peaks, its glaciers, tree-fringed lakes, rushing rivers, fruitful valleys, and a coastline indented by thousands of miles of bays and inlets, British Columbia is a land providing an endless profusion of scenic enchantment.

THE SALVATION ARMY

NINE months before the epochal event of the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the Pacific Coast, the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as broadcast by

The Salvation Army, was brought to the hardened and indifferent people of the seaport of New Westminster, British Columbia. It was a slender girl pioneer, Captain Coffey, who, trusting in the all-sufficiency of her Master, stood almost alone on Columbia Avenue and spoke her message of Salvation to the tough seamen, scold Indians and careless, godless, pioneer men and women of that place. There was no hostility in their reception; rather was it the cold indifference which Captain Coffey and her little band had to overcome. But overcome it they did, with the help of God, and while the New Westminster Corps opened September 1st, 1886, later in the same year, Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo were attacked and carried under the Blood-and-Fire Flag.

To-day, The Salvation Army in the coast Province occupies an enviable position, recognized by Government officials, business men and community service. An outstanding instance of this occurred last Fall, when Vancouver business men gave freely of their time and talents to organize and conduct a drive which resulted in raising more than \$100,000 for the new Grace Maternity Hospital and Rescue Home which, now under construction, is to be opened early in July.

British Columbia is divided into two Divisions. The Northern, under Major Carruthers, has ten Corps and one Indian Day School, and Southern British Columbia, under Brigadier Archibald Layman, has thirteen Corps. Vancouver, the premier Pacific port, has seven flourishing Corps. Victoria has three, and others are located in various parts of the Province, including several interior towns.

Salvation Army Band music is nowhere more heartily appreciated by the public than among the seaport crowds of the Pacific Coast. Vancouver and Victoria have three Bands each; while fine musical exhibitions exist in New Westminster and Nanaimo.

Many phases of Social and Welfare work are carried on with amazing success, including police court, prison and prison gate, and waterfront missionary work. The Women's Social Work has occupied front rank position for several years, and this year, with a fine new Hospital, this work will be largely increased. A Working men's Hostel and Industrial Department are operated in Vancouver, and Social Work is also in operation in Victoria.

The Young People's Work is making wonderful progress, with four different sections of the Life Saving Movement in healthy condition: Scouts, Guards, Chums and Sunbeams. Truly it can be stated that The Army Flag is flying high and proudly in British Columbia.

THE early history of British Columbia is closely connected with the voyages of the Spaniards, who, early in the 16th century, embarked upon a series of expeditions and acquired the sovereignty of the continental coast, and hinterland, from the present southern boundary of Oregon to Cape Horn. Sir Francis Drake visited these waters in 1578-9, and proclaimed the sovereignty of England throughout the North Pacific littoral, under the name of New Albion. In 1592 the Strait of Juan de Fuca, at the entrance to the Strait of Georgia, between Vancouver Island and the British Columbia mainland, was said to have been discovered by a navigator whose name it now bears, but no authentic records of the discovery exist.

Interest in exploration and discovery waned for a period of over one hundred years, and was not revived until the voyage of Captain Cook. In 1776, when he discovered and named Nootka Sound, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. In 1788, Captain John Meares established a trading post at Nootka, and in 1792, Captain George Vancouver arrived at Nootka, and carried out a thorough exploration of the adjacent coast, including circumnavigation of Vancouver Island.

The Colony of Vancouver Island, the first British colony to be established in North-Western America, was constituted in 1849. In 1858 the Colony of British Columbia, so named by Queen Victoria, was formed out of the territory known as New Caledonia. In 1866, the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia were united, and on July 20th, 1871, British Columbia became one of the federated Provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

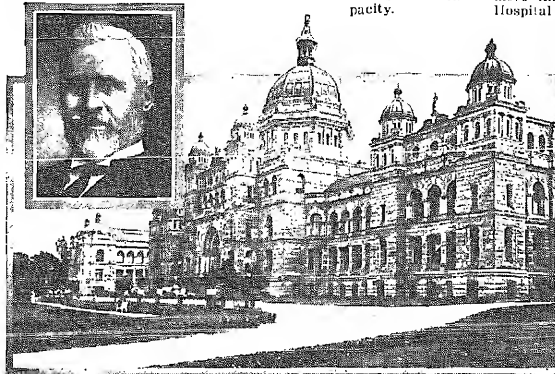
British Columbia, comprising an area of 372,630 square miles, is a land of fertile valleys, vast forests, majestic mountains, extensive lakes, mighty rivers and abundant mineral wealth, and is unsurpassed for scenic grandeur and healthful climate. Endowed with unlimited natural resources, its position in the fields of commerce and industry is an important one, and will increase in importance as its latent wealth is developed.

There are more than 22,000,000 acres of agricultural land within the Province, including some of the world's most noted orchard areas. The forests are the most extensive and valuable on the American continent. Standing commercial timber is estimated at 400,000,000,000 board feet. The commercial fisheries employ more than 15,000 persons. The capital invested in the industry exceeds \$20,000,000 and the production is approximately 40% of the total for the Dominion. The total production of gold, which first attracted attention to the Province, exceeds \$181,000,000, and the total production of all minerals is \$734,259,619. Extensive water powers are available. The total possibilities are estimated at 3,000,000 h.p., of which approximately 300,000 h.p. has been developed. Victoria, the mother-city of the Pacific Northwest, and the capital of British Columbia, has a

history which reads like a splendid romance.

It was in 1592 that Apostolios Velcrianos, a Greek pilot, in the service of the Viceroy of Mexico, first sailed up the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and entered the fine Strait which has become the Gateway to the Orient. Two centuries elapsed before Captain Meares made his memorable voyages, and it was not until 1843 that the little steamship "Beaver" arrived at what was then Camosun Bay, with Factor Douglas (afterwards Sir James Douglas), of the Hudson's Bay Traders, in charge, and the city of Victoria was founded. Those were the days when the history of the great West was in the making.

In the year of '49 began the great trek of the Cariboo Gold Fields, and the miners came to Victoria to purchase their outfits from the Hudson's Bay stores. A city of tents sprang up, and every boat, big and little, that could carry passengers to the mainland, was crowded to capacity.



British Columbia Parliament Building, Victoria, on the left. (Photo by Mr. J. H. H. H.)

For many years after it was incorporated, Victoria was British's naval base on the Pacific. She is one of the most beautifully laid-out cities in America, and her climate is as near perfection as one can find. Victoria is also the chief distributing centre for the famous fruitland of Vancouver Island, for whale oil and by-products which come from the stations on the West Coast of the Island. (In account of the mildness of her climate, Victoria attracts hundreds of British soldiers yearly.—H.W.H.)

Prince Edward Island

COMPARED with the broad expanse of this great Dominion, Prince Edward Island, formerly called Isle St. Jean, might be considered merely a speck of rich, red loam in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The British Isles, too, are but a speck as compared with other countries. Therefore, size does not count for so much, after all. The point is that Prince Edward Island should not be judged by its length and width.

It was in Prince Edward Island, which is separated from Nova Scotia on the south, and from New Brunswick on the south and west by Northumberland Strait, that a great vision, seen by a handful of leading public men in Canadian annals, took definite form. It was in Charlottetown sixty-three years ago that the first real conference which led to a Confederation of the Canadian Provinces at that time constituted (with the exception of Prince Edward Island) was held.

At that time (1864) there was considerable opposition to the Province of Prince Edward Island entering Canadian Confederation, and in many respects that opposition was without doubt well-founded. The island had little to gain, in a material sense, in the Confederation proposition offered by Canada, and it remained a separate colony until July 1st, 1873, when it decided to throw in its lot with Canada and became a part of the great Dominion.

Port La Joie, as Charlottetown the island capital was originally called, was founded by the French early in the eighteenth century, but the British later substituted the present name in honor of Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III. The city, which was incorporated in 1855, was formerly a garrison town and the historic Port Edward still stands in Victoria Park, commanding the entrance to one of the most beautiful landlocked harbors in North America.

Before the building of the piers at Borden and Tormentine, and the placing on service of the modern car ferry steamer, Prince Edward Island was isolated from the rest of the world for part of the winter, but the car ferry has overcome that difficulty, and the Province has, in effect, been brought nearer to the rest of the world.

Fifty-four years a member of Canada's family of Confederated Provinces, Prince Edward Island proudly upholds the traditions of Britain's greatest Dominion. Its past is one of faith, perseverance and toil; its present is one of plenty, prosperity and co-operation; its future is one of tremendous possibilities, limited only by the continual faith and perseverance of its people.

Prince Edward Island has given of her best to the world—and her richest gift has been the people who first saw light of day in this little Province and who went out into the world to become leaders! Prince Edward Island is proud of her people who have brought fame to her—those Islanders who have become leaders in literature, in art, in science, in politics, in business! Prince Edward Island gave a Schumann, a King, a Montgomery, a Davies, a Pope, a Lane and many other illustrious people to the world—and the world has been the better because of these. Everywhere in the civilized world, Prince Edward Islanders will be found leaders in some phase of the world's work.

Prince Edward Island is also proud of the fact that it played its full part during the war. Nowhere in the British Empire was loyalty to the Flag more evident than in this smallest of Canadian Provinces—and over in France and Belgium, Island blood flowed freely.

Prince Edward Island, too, is rather proud of its unique beauty—the pastoral beauty that suggests peace, contentment and prosperity. Its unique—yes, its rich red loam, its deep green soil, its restless sea—but it is all wonderful, and brings a sense of pride to the Islander and a sense of contentment to the stranger.

Prince Edward Island has neither extreme wealth nor extreme poverty. It is truly said that no person has ever been in extreme want in the

Province, and possibly no one ever will. There is good living for every man who will work, and while in some respects it does not offer some of the advantages of the larger Provinces, neither does it have the disadvantages. It is just a place that is richly blessed by Nature; a place where all men are equals and superficial pride is forgotten; a place that offers contentment and peace to those who seek these blessings.

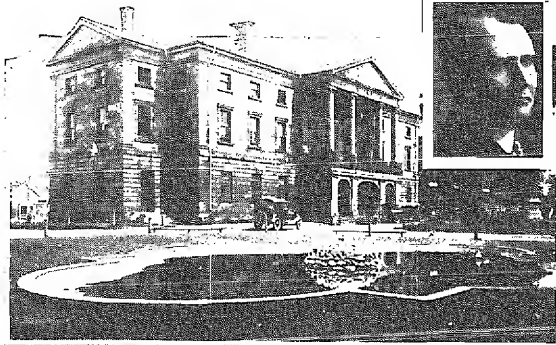
Sebastian Cabot is said to have discovered this Island in 1497, but the authority on which this statement rests is at least doubtful. Certain it is that Jacques Cartier had the credit of naming it Isle St. Jean, when he discovered it on the 24th of June, 1534, during one of his voyages up the St. Lawrence. That name clung to it for 265 years. Champlain, early in the next century, took possession of it for France, and in 1663 a grant was made of it to Captain Doublet, an officer in the army, who however, failing to make settlement in the colony, soon afterwards lost his grant. Little attention was paid to the Island until after the peace of Utrecht, when the French, allured by its fertility, made efforts to colonize it. In 1755, the Island was captured by the British, and was later restored to France, from which it was again wrested in 1758. It was afterwards placed under the administration of Nova Scotia, and some years later became a separate government.

The Prince Edward Island Provincial Crest is probably more significant of the pleasant relations within the British Empire than any other Canadian emblem.

The main part of it, the trees and motto, were chosen and used on the Island coat of arms before our entry into Confederation, representing our then status as a direct colony under the protection of the Mother Country.

The Province is divided into three counties, Kings, Queens and Prince named after the members of the Royal family, and the combined colony was represented by three spruce trees (which are very prevalent throughout this country), one for each county, clustered under the shelter of the large English oak representing Great Britain. The motto, "Parva Sub ingenti," the small under the great, carries out the same thought. The crest was composed of trees and motto only until a few years ago, when the lion was added to complete the correct heraldic design and the present crest was officially sanctioned.

In this present year, when there is Dominion wide



Prince Edward Island Parliament Buildings (Charlottetown). The Hon. J. D. Stewart, Prime Minister, inset.

celebration of Confederation, we, of Prince Edward Island, give our hand of good fellowship to our sister Provinces; we wish for them continued prosperity, and we hope, as the years go by, that all these Provinces, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—may be welded closer and closer, and the day may come when east and west will be forgotten and there will remain only CANADA—a greater Canada, a Canada with one ideal—the greatest of the British Dominions.

well-known Officers are Lieut.-Colonel DesBrisay, Mrs. Brigadier Knight, Mrs. Lieut.-Colonel Phillips (Canada West), Mrs. Staff-Captain (Canada West), Major Sabine, Mrs. Commandant Miller, Commandant Louis Smith, Mrs. Eustyn Squarings, Mrs. Eustyn Hart, Staff-Captain Russell Clarke (Canada West), Lieutenant A. Chandler. Among the warriors who have gone to their Reward are Brigadier Jost, Major James Ellis, Commandant Lily Bryenton, and Captain Bertha Bruce.



His Honor E. K. Dene
Lieutenant-Governor

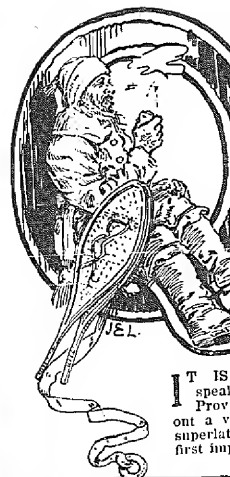
THE SALVATION ARMY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

THE GENESIS of Army endeavor in Prince Edward Island forms a thrilling chapter of Salvation Army history.

In January, 1886, The Salvation Army arrived. Three Officers made up the party. "Special" Southall, who was at that time assistant to the District Officer, had made all arrangements for this auspicious event. Accompanying him were Captain Cook and Staff-Captain Griffith, known as "The Welsh Minstrel." Crowds flocked to the Hall, which, it is interesting to note, was erected on a corner lot secured from the father of Lieut.-Colonel Little DesBrisay, one of Prince Edward Island's gifts to the ranks of Salvation Army Officership.

The subsequent spiritual awakening was widespread, and hundreds of seekers were rewarded. Demands came from all quarters for The Army to start work. Seaside and Georgetown were opened and a number of Outposts were inaugurated. It was no exaggeration to say that on that day for three hundred persons to attend the 7 a.m. meeting on Sunday at Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island has contributed to the Work seventy Officers, Charlottetown Corps supplying forty of the number. Amongst the more well-known Officers are Lieut.-Colonel DesBrisay, Mrs. Brigadier Knight, Mrs. Lieut.-Colonel Phillips (Canada West), Mrs. Staff-Captain (Canada West), Major Sabine, Mrs. Commandant Miller, Commandant Louis Smith, Mrs. Eustyn Squarings, Mrs. Eustyn Hart, Staff-Captain Russell Clarke (Canada West), Lieutenant A. Chandler. Among the warriors who have gone to their Reward are Brigadier Jost, Major James Ellis, Commandant Lily Bryenton, and Captain Bertha Bruce.



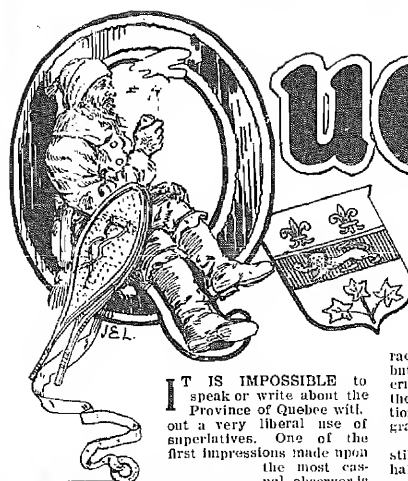
His Honor E. K. Dene
Lieutenant-Governor

mountain ranges, and forest foot of man, and features of the pre-Cambrian rocks of the modern city of Montreal.

Here the farmer finds a valley awaiting his plough, a paradise of fur and feather, a choice between ocean, lake, and confidence of success, the playground prepared by nature, fairer there waits a wealth of material, ranging from the greatest deposit of asbestos to the supply of pulpwood that affords national politics.

But Quebec's greatest, was in her natural resources, was history, the story of her glories, her heroes and heroines, and women who counted lives dear in the great struggle, a foothold in a new continent, who suffered untold hardships in the wilderness, the who marched in the van of the army and paid the price of blood, the missionaries who died the Gospel to Indians, who received the crown of glory.

What traditions of the English and French alike, united with Quebec City—"The City of the New World." What of endurance is summed up in sentences from an old book to arrive in Quebec in the month of January. "The path overland from Fredericton penetrable forest for hundreds of miles in a similar vein. Aton, and many more could have spirit of these conquerors of the dark days when French



IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to speak or write about the Province of Quebec with out a very liberal use of superlatives. One of the first impressions made upon the most casual observer is of the vastness of this, the largest of the Canadian Provinces. From the ice-bound shores of Hudson Strait to the United States border, and from Ontario to the Atlantic spreads a mighty territory of well over 700,000 square miles, featured everywhere by natural wonders of the most splendid diversity and magnitude.

Within these far-flung boundaries is found room for a network of lakes and rivers, imposing

mountain ranges, and forests untrodden by the foot of man, and features of interest ranging from the ice-Cambrian rocks of the Laurentians to the modern city of Montreal.

Here the farmer finds valleys of wondrous fertility awaiting his plough, the hunter walks into a paradise of fur and feather, the fisherman can choose between ocean, lake and river with equal confidence of success, the pleasure-seeker is in a playground prepared by nature, while for the manufacturer there waits a wealth of raw material, ranging from the world's greatest deposit of asbestos to a supply of pulpwood that affects international politics.

But Quebec's greatest wealth is not in her natural resources, but in her history, the story of her glorious past, her heroes and heroines, the men and women who counted not their lives dear in the great struggle for a foothold in a new country, the explorers who suffered untold privations in the wilderness, the pioneers who marched in the van of civilization and paid the price of their fame in blood, the missionaries who carried the Gospel to Indians and suffered horrible torture and death before they received the crown of martyrdom.

What traditions of heroism, of English and French alike, are associated with Quebec City—"The Gibraltar of the New World." What a world of endurance is summed up in these sentences from an old book, "English troops began to arrive in Quebec in the beginning of March, 1812, from the Maritime Provinces. They traveled on snowshoes." "The 104th Regiment had marched overland from Fredericton, N.B., through an impenetrable forest for hundreds of miles," and many others in a similar vein. Volumes have been written, and many more could be written, of the sublime spirit of these conquerors of an Empire, in the dark days when Frenchmen and Englishmen

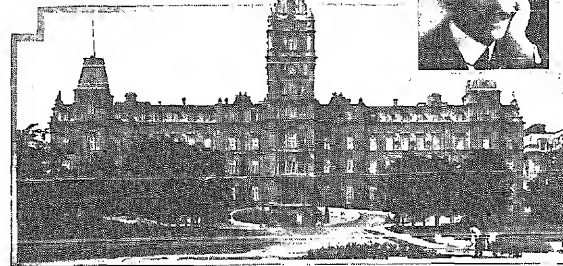
spilt each other's blood, while the blood-thirsty red men took indiscriminate toll of both.

They were dark days indeed, when clouds of national hatred obscured the sun of human kindness and the blood of racial war quenched the brand of brotherly love; but the sacrifices were not all in vain. From that crucible of suffering there emerged a character of the truest steel, and on that blood-soaked foundation has arisen a national structure of surpassing grandeur.

The hero spirit is still with us, hardships are still endured with a cheerful courage and the habitant still wages grim war with nature in the provision of bread for his family, but French and English are now neighbors and brothers, the ships in the river carry wheat instead of guns, the pall over the city is the smoke of commerce and not of war, while the Plains of Abraham reverberate to no more hostile sound than the boom of the sunset gun. May we not change the wording of a familiar epigram and say that "The blood of the pioneers is the foundation of our liberty?"

It is with gratitude to God and with appreciation of the efforts of our people that we contemplate the development of this Province. The little company that stood with Jacques Cartier and planted a cross at the head of Gaspé Bay has grown to a population of nearly two and a half million. The little fort at Hochelaga, in the wilderness, has become the flourishing city of Montreal. Isolated dwellings have become communities, villages have become towns, and towns cities. Throughout the length and breadth of the Province is a condition of prosperity that provides for all within its borders, and offers abundant scope for development in the future as the era of national prosperity, which is now knocking at Canada's doors, makes its influence increasingly felt. Business is in a healthy condition, exports are in excess of imports and both are steadily increasing. Adequate educational facilities are provided for all, from the most rudimentary knowledge to the highest university courses. A stable government is administering the affairs of the Province, and viewing the future from any angle, Quebec feels nothing but the utmost confidence.

The greater portion of the population of Quebec is composed of French-speaking people, natives of the soil. There are also a good many Scotch, English, and Irish, and their descendants. The Indians, mostly of the Algonquin, Iroquois, Huron, Abenaki, and Micmac tribes, are scattered in various parts of



Quebec Parliament Building. (The Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Prime Minister, is seated.)

the Province on reservations, which they entitle with more or less assiduity. They are peaceably disposed, and live in harmony.

Quebec was first visited by the French, under Jacques Cartier, in 1535, and a second time, in 1536, though it is said that Sebastian Cabot discovered the country in 1497. The regular settlement of the Province, however, was not made until 1608, when Samuel de Champlain landed at the site now occupied by Quebec city. Here he estab-

lished military and trading posts. The early settlers endured countless hardships from the incursions of the Indians, and the frequent wars in which they were forced to engage with the English and Dutch. In 1759 the Marquis of Montcalm was defeated at Quebec by an English army under General Wolfe. A year later the colony passed under English rule.

In the memorable Quebec Act of 1774, the French were guaranteed by England their laws, language and religion. In 1791 the Province was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, but in 1841 the country was again united. In 1867 the Provinces of Old Canada, under the names of Ontario and Quebec, were erected with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia into the Dominion of Canada.

No people in Canada will welcome the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation with more enthusiasm, and none will enter more wholeheartedly into the Diamond Jubilee celebrations than the people of Quebec. Was it not in Quebec that "The Fathers of Confederation" met "on October 10th, 1864, and, after a protracted discussion, finally adopted the resolutions which practically constitute the British North America Act of 1867?" Was not Quebec the nucleus around which was developed the Confederation of Provinces we so proudly call the Dominion of Canada? Quebec is part and parcel of this Dominion, sharing its life blood, more proud of its place in it than of all other things combined, ready to advance with its development, to bear a fair share of its burdens, to be one with all that is best and truest in all things Canadian.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN MONTREAL

THE SALVATION ARMY commenced its work in the Province of Quebec forty-three years ago. It was in the city of Montreal, on December 14th, 1884, that operations were first initiated, under the direction of Staff-Captain Madden, Captain Eva Lewis, Lieutenant Hattie Verex, and Lieutenants Lowe and Murray. The three first-named Officers have been called to higher Service. Captain Eva Lewis and the three lassie Lieutenants were left in charge following the initial campaign, the meetings being held in the old Webber Hall, on the corner of Dollard Lane and St. James Street.

For many years there was more or less persecution and interference in connection with the Open-Air work, and Officers of the "early days" tell many stirring tales of battles fought and victories won.

The present Divisional Commander for the Montreal Division, Brigadier Macdonald, who was then the Corps Officer, tells of an occasion when the comrades endeavored to outwit the police opposition to their standing, by forming a ring and circling round while the meeting was in progress. A million of the law was so incensed by these tactics that he took him off to the police court, followed by his entire force of Salvationists singing lustily and led on by the "fiddler," Captain Brockshire (now Envoys at Fencible Falls). Ensign Macdonald was let out on bail which was furnished by the late Mr. Biram Johnson, and the French Catholic lawyer, who defended the case the next day, soon convinced the judge that they had no case against The Army.

Things are very different to-day; every respect is shown our Officers, and our work is approved. In Quebec City, The Army has in operation social and spiritual work, and a healthy Corps functions at Sherbrooke. In Montreal, nine Corps are established, as well as a very effective Social work on behalf of both men and women. The Catherine Booth Mothers' Hospital performs beneficent ministrations, of which The Army, as well as the city, has every cause to be proud.





NOVA SCOTIA

reach fifty million dollars within the next twenty years.

The forests of Nova Scotia contain, at least, thirty billion feet of merchantable material, every stock of which can be floated to tide water. This resource is estimated to be worth four hundred and fifty million dollars. Nowhere else in Canada are soil and climatic conditions perhaps quite so well adapted to rapid forest growth. By reason of the heavy precipitation, the woodlands of the Province can be made practically fire-proof. With good driving rivers and ice-free harbors, this Province has enormous advantages over inland regions for the economic marketing of her forest production.

The mineral areas of Nova Scotia are now receiving fresh attention by far-sighted investors. The reserves of coal, if compressed into one mass, would form a six-foot seam one and one-half miles wide and eleven hundred miles long. Thus we have fuel enough, not only for our own needs, but also sufficient to supply most of the demands of Ontario and Quebec. A lead deposit in Colchester county is now being developed, and a powerful corporation has taken over zinc properties in Richmond county. Plans are also under way for the opening up of an extensive gypsum plant at Little Narrows, Inverness. It is believed that with the new definition of what really constitutes gold ores, one can fairly say that the gold ores of this Province are as yet almost untouched. A large scope for endeavor exists in this resource, as well as in the great areas of gypsum, salt, limestone, commercial clays and oil shales that are known to exist.

To manufacturers, Nova Scotia offers a promising field in the extraction of by-products from coal; in finished products from steel; in by-products of the fishing industry, such as fertilizers, oils and glue; in pulp and paper; in hardwood products; in clay products; and in manufacturing subsidiary to the fruit growing industry. Raw material from the West Indies and other countries can be laid down by cheap water carriage for manufacturing here at numerous ice harbors. In these, and other directions, Nova Scotia possesses special advantages which, if doubtlessly enable it to compete successfully with



His Honor J. J. Cory,
Lieutenant-Governor

THE SALVATION ARMY IN NOVA SCOTIA

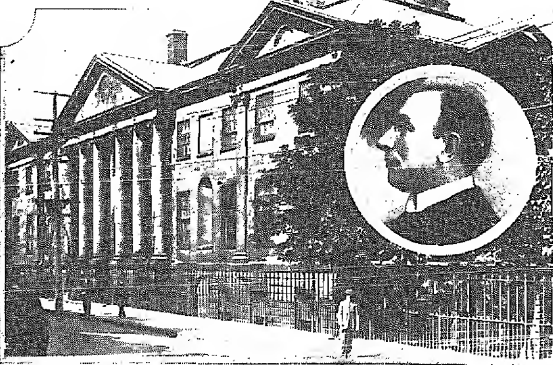
NOVA SCOTIA first saw The Salvation Army forty-two years ago, the work being pioneered in the Province by Captain Nelle Banks, who unfurled The Army Flag in Halifax on August 30th, 1885. Today Salvation Army field work is being carried on in twenty-one Corps and seventeen Outposts; a magnificently equipped Hospital is rendering highly valued service, and Social Work for men and women very definitely supplements the purely spiritual work of the Organization. Thousands of men, women and children have been induced to take a definite stand for righteousness.

The League of Mercy is composed of a band of noble women workers, who visit the jails and hospitals, carrying cheer and blessing. The Home League fills an important place, giving instruction in household science to women, and assisting the Corps in many ways.

Very gratifying work is carried on among the Young People, in the meetings held especially in their interests, the young are influenced to learn to know and love God, and trained in ways of service and good citizenship. The Life-Saving Scouts and Guards are active adjuncts in The Army's efforts on behalf of the young.

From The Army's ranks in Nova Scotia have gone Officers who are helping to spread the Gospel in every part of the world.

Forty years ago the methods of the organization were ridiculed, but to-day the work is appreciated throughout the length and breadth of the Province. By the most highly placed, as well as by the most lowly in circumstance, The Salvation Army is appreciated, because it works for the glory of God and Salvation of the people.



Nova Scotia Parliament Buildings (Halifax). The Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Prime Minister, inset

other countries. The further development of Hydro electric power, which is now in progress throughout the Province, should materially assist in rendering profitable additional manufacturing enterprises.

Nova Scotia is well worth seeing. As a holiday land, it is unsurpassed, and all who love appealing scenery, historic cities and a friendly, hospitable people, will take Nova Scotia to their hearts.

—Marguerite Halliburton.

MANY persons who visit Nova Scotia for the first time, arrive with certain erroneous impressions. They have imagined an austere country of barren rocks and lichen-covered hills, of forbidding shores and grey seas. They are pleasantly surprised to find a country of fertile valleys and pine-clad hills, of apple orchards and dahlia gardens, of shining sand beaches and haunts of woodland peace. And when they have absorbed the mellowed beauty of landscapes and seascapes, they are the better prepared for a realisation of the hidden wealth beneath the surface.

They are astonished to learn that the yearly export of apples from Nova Scotia exceeds that of all the remaining portions of the British Empire combined. They find that the Province is the storehouse of more gypsum than any other Canadian Province. They discover that the coal fields of the Province comprise the only deposit of bituminous coal on the Atlantic seaboard of America. They are impressed with the figures of the Province and with the situation of Nova Scotia on the greatest ocean highway—a situation which makes this Province of international importance.

What the orange is to California the apple is to Nova Scotia—a lodestone to attract desirable settlers. Less than twenty per cent. of the commercial fruit belt has been set out under apple trees and the world is recognizing as never before the dietetic value of Northern fruits. In Nova Scotia a full bearing orchard of ten acres should provide ample work and a fair living for a settler. In many sections dairying, swine breeding, poultry raising and the cultivation of small fruits provide lucrative side lines.

Nova Scotia has the moisture and the sunshine necessary for successful animal husbandry. Dairying can almost be indefinitely extended. The home demand is not yet fully met for the entire year and a large overseas market exists in Great Britain. It is also believed that the time is now approaching when the great consuming centres of the North East and United States will look to Nova Scotia for a portion of their dairy supplies. At least one million acres of pasture throughout the Province are admirably adapted to sheep-raising, and both coarse and medium wool breeds do well.

A glance at the chart of the North America fishing areas, shows the remarkable position which this Province occupies in the fishing industry. The established food resorts of "ground" fish are within a few hours' sail of our ports and the coast line, with its numerous headlands, coves and inlets, is directly in the path of the annual run of "school" fish. The immense fleets of trawlers operating from British, French, German and Norwegian ports, have only a limited area as compared with that of the Nova Scotia fishing waters. Our herring and mackerel fisheries are great and expanding rearing producers, and the dry and smoked fish trade is capable of a very large development.

The sales of fresh and prepared fish throughout Canada have increased four-fold in recent years and, despite recognized handicaps, shipments to the United States have been well maintained, both in quantity and value. It is officially estimated that the value of Nova Scotia fish products should



THE Province of Saskatchewan is the heart of the prairies and the best of their choicest lands. In it more than half of the wheat of the Dominion is raised, and the Province produces a four hundred million bushels. The million horses in the Province, and half million head of cattle, and the industries are established. There is steady and substantial improvement in the Province for several years and progress made toward prosperity in 1926.

It seems hardly possible that it is a few years since this territory was "The Great Lone Land," the home of the Indian, with a few scattered traders, mostly located on the prairie when the Province received its name. From 1670 to 1870 the history of Canada is the history of its far west. Three years later the Dominion of Canada existed under the British North

The North West Territory

In 1867, the government took steps to authorize British possession of the North West Territory. The claims of the Hudson's Bay Company were adjusted, and for a short time this British possession became a new Dominion, the Province of Manitoba. The remainder forming the Territories.

In the year 1875, the North West Territory was divided into the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the Provincial districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabasca.

The Riel Rebellion of 1885 was pressed and resulted in an extradition. In 1905, Saskatchewan and Alberta, took their place with the other Provinces of the Confederation of Saskatchewan practically saw the old districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and the eastern half of Athabasca.

The area of Saskatchewan is 251,700 square miles. Of this, 8,300 square miles are covered by water. The Province exceeds in extent a European country, except Russia. It is more than double the combined area of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland; more than double the area of Italy, and more than twice that of Belgium. Such comparisons give some idea of its vastness.

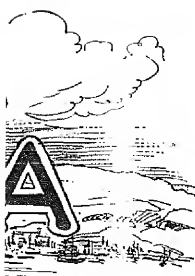
Of the total land area of Saskatchewan, some ninety-four million acres are believed to be suitable for agricultural purposes, but less than a third of this area has as yet been brought under cultivation. Most of the land area unsuitable for agriculture is capable of producing forage of economic value, while the water areas are invaluable for their fisheries.

The population of the Province is still under the million mark.

Traders, Ranchers, Settlers

At the time of the Riel Rebellion, the population of the Province consisted largely of traders and ranchers, but the settlers poured in after war with the United States and the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the Province these waves sometimes came from the East and the South. Pioneer settlers have to experience hard times in Saskatchewan were no general rule.

While the fertility of the soil was recognized at an early period, the season of summer fallow



Honor J. C. Fory,
Lieutenant-Governor

SALVATION ARMY NOVA SCOTIA

NOVA SCOTIA first saw The Salvation Army forty-two years ago when the work being pioneered in the province by Captain Nettie McFarlane to unfurl The Army Flag on August 9th, 1885. To-day the Army Field Work is carried on by twenty-one Corps, with many Outposts, a magnificent Hospital is ready to receive and treat the sick, and the work of the Organization is carried on by men and women who are actively supplementing the pure work of the Organization. The work of the Organization is carried on by men and women who are actively supplementing the pure work of the Organization.

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THE Province of Saskatchewan embraces the heart of the prairies and the lion's share of their choicest lands. In it is raised more than half of the wheat of the Dominion. Its total cereal crop varying from three hundred million to four hundred million bushels. There are over a million horses in the Province, over one and a half million head of cattle, and many thriving industries are established. There has been a steady and substantial improvement in financial conditions in the Province for several years back, and progress made toward prosperity was slightly accelerated in 1926.

It seems hardly possible that it is comparatively a few years since this territory was known as "The Great Lone Land," the home of the buffalo and the Indian, with a few scattered posts of fur traders, mostly located on the great river from which the Province receives its name.

From 1670 to 1870 the history of Western Canada is the history of its fur trade. For two hundred years the Hudson's Bay Company constituted the general power throughout this area. Three years later the Dominion of Canada came into existence under the British North America Act.

The North West Territories

In 1867, the government took steps to acquire the unorganized British possession of Western Canada. The claims of the Hudson's Bay Company were adjusted, and for a small consideration this British possession became part of the new Dominion, the Province of Manitoba was created, the remainder forming the North West Territories.

In the year 1875, the North West Territories was conceded in Lieutenant-Governor of its own and the Provincial districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca were made in 1882.

The Riel Rebellion of 1885 was speedily suppressed and resulted in an influx of settlers, and in 1905, Saskatchewan and her sister Province, Alberta, took their place with the other seven older Provinces of the Confederation. The Province of Saskatchewan practically swallowed up the old districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and the eastern half of Athabasca.

The area of Saskatchewan is 251,700 square miles. Of this, 8,329 square miles are covered by water. The Province exceeds in extent any European country, except Russia. It is more than double the combined area of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, more than double the area of Italy, and more than twenty times that of Belgium. Such comparisons give some idea of its wide sweep.

Of the total land area of Saskatchewan, some ninety-four million acres are believed to be suitable for agricultural purposes, but less than a third of this area has as yet been brought under cultivation. Most of the land area unsuitable for agriculture is capable of producing forests of economic value, while the water areas are invaluable for their fisheries resources.

The population of the Province, is still under the million mark.

Traders, Ranchers, Settlers

At the time of the Riel Rebellion, the population of the Province consisted largely of traders and ranchers, but the settlers poured in in waves after waves with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the early days of the Province these waves sometimes flowed back to the East and the South. Pioneers of all countries have to experience hard times, and the pioneers of Saskatchewan were no exception to this general rule.

While the fertility of the soil of the great plains was recognized at an early period, it was not until the autumn of Summer following, first put into



Angus MacKay
Pioneer Settler

practice by Angus MacKay, at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, and now practised throughout Western Canada, that wheat was probably grown on a large scale in the great plains of Saskatchewan. The limiting factor in raising cereal crops in Saskatchewan has always been the rainfall, and until the lesson taught by Angus MacKay, who was some years ago given the degree of Doctor of Law, by the University of Saskatchewan, had been thoroughly learned, that the moisture falling in one year could be conserved to raise a crop the following year, and that two good crops with a year's Summer follow, were far more profitable than three poor crops, wheat growing was a very uncertain venture in the area where the bulk of the wheat crop of the Province is now grown.

In 1905, when the Province was formed, the total acreage under crop was about one and one-half million acres. Today the acreage sown to field crops is over twenty-one million acres, with a total production of over 400,000,000 bushels.



Saskatchewan Parliament Buildings (Regina). The Hon. James G. Gardiner, Prime Minister, last.

In Pursuit of Education

Since the establishment of the Province in 1905, great strides have been made in educational matters. Beginning with only 894 school districts, dotted here and there over the Province, with no secondary schools, only one normal school, without a university, the Province has now about 4,500 school districts, 24 high schools and collegiate institutes, with upwards of 200 elementary

schools doing high school work, two normal schools, and a Provincial university, with an enrolment of over 1,100 students.

The progress made has been due not only to the policy and efforts of the Department of Education, with the assistance of the councils of the rural municipalities, but to the hearty co-operation of the people in the various sections of the Province, and their desire to give their children the advantages of a good education.

If a resident of Saskatchewan should be asked to point to the Provincial institution of which he is most proud, it is altogether likely that he would point to the University of Saskatchewan. Beginning in the year 1909-10, with a modest enrolment of seventy students, the institution has now grown until, in the year 1925-26, there were 1,417 students, and in addition to this the influence, the teaching and the results achieved by the University and the College of Agriculture, are conveyed by means of special short courses, travelling lectures and extension work to over 150,000 people in each year, and in all parts of the Province.

In a new Province like Saskatchewan, the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges is one of the most difficult, as well as one of the most important problems, the Government and the people have to face. With 210,000 miles of roadway in Saskatchewan, and a system of roads already laid out, which includes over 32,000 miles, it can hardly be said that much more than a beginning has been made, but a sound highways policy has been inaugurated, with a system so marked out and classified that main market roads are being located so as to link up to form interurban roads from town to town.

With an industrious, progressive, law-abiding and virtuous population; with good laws, good schools, and rapid progress made in building good roads; with diversified agriculture rapidly taking the gambling element out of farming, and the natural resources of the Province showing great potential wealth for future development; Saskatchewan is destined to play a leading part in the future development of this great Dominion.—W.A.M.

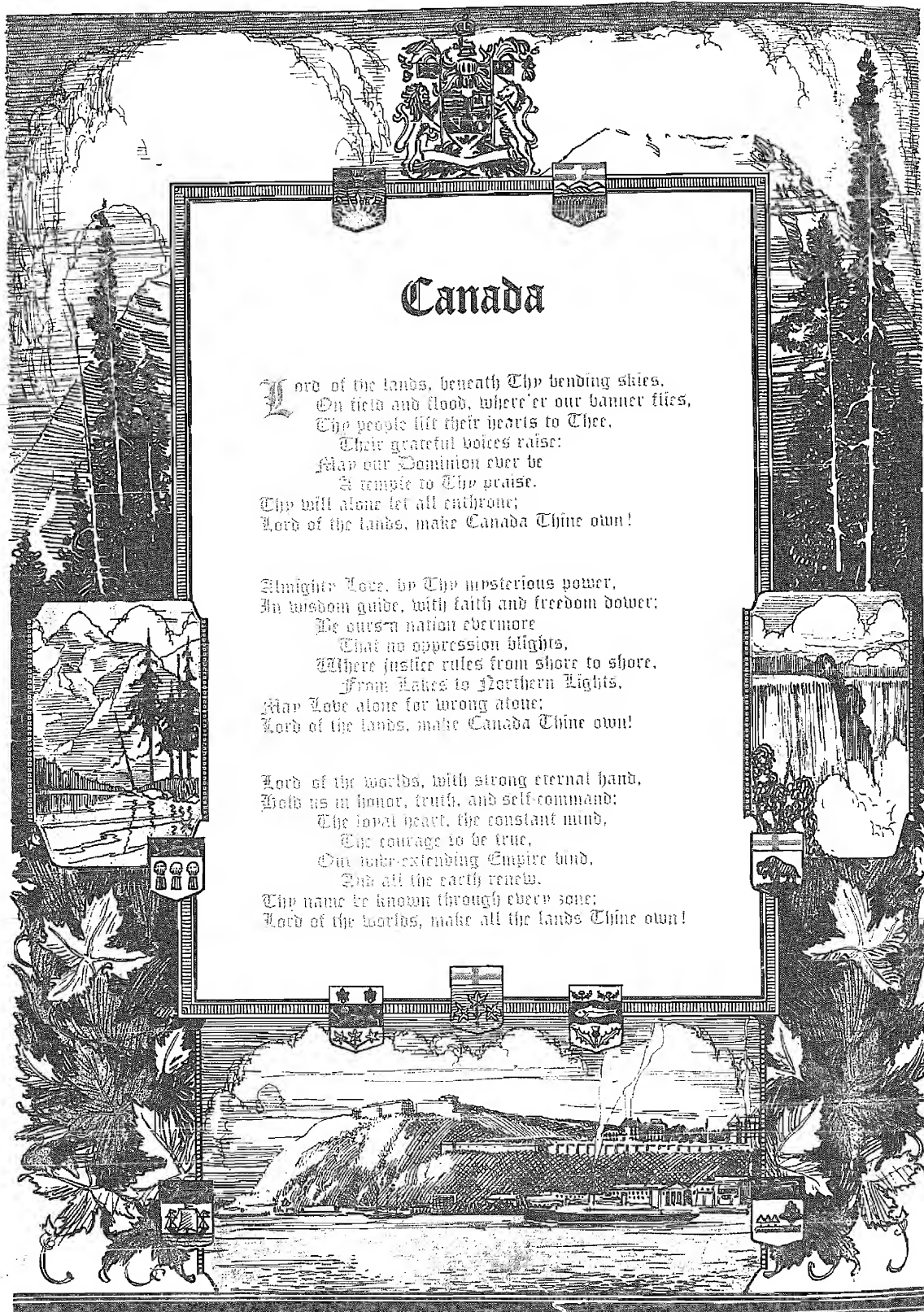
THE SALVATION ARMY IN SASKATCHEWAN

The Salvation Army entered Saskatchewan by occupying a point which still constitutes the most northern Corps in Saskatchewan. In August, 1892, Prince Albert was opened, to be followed, three years afterwards, by the occupation of Regina.

The Army in Saskatchewan is finely aggressive, and splendid advances have been made. The larger Corps—Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw—are fully organized, with excellent Bands and Pioneer Brigades, and all branches of Young People's work in action. There are twenty-five Corps in active operation, the latest opening being in Assiniboia, in the Southern part of the Province.

The "Gospel Chariot" has been a source of great blessing. Many thousands of miles are covered by the intrepid "chariotmen," who, with impressive zeal, carry their message of music and song to the villages, visiting and holding meetings, calling at country school-houses and speaking to the children, and generally pushing the claims of the Gospel everywhere. The Chariot is a valuable asset.

One of the striking features of the work in Saskatchewan is the development of country Corps, one of which is located at Smay Valley in the North, and another at Buffalo Horn in the South. Smay Valley, a rural district, having for its centre only a school-house, has thirty-five Soldiers enrolled. A splendid Hall has been erected by volunteer labor, and a wonderful work is being carried on. In Southern Saskatchewan an Outrigger carries the Good Tidings of Salvation to the lonely farmers far from the busy towns.



Canada

Lord of the lands, beneath Thy bending skies,
On field and flood, where'er our banner flies,
Thy people lift their hearts to Thee,
Their grateful voices raise:
May our Dominion ever be
A temple to Thy praise.
Thy will alone let all enthroned;
Lord of the lands, make Canada Thine own!

Almighty Love, by Thy mysterious power,
An wisdom guide, with faith and freedom dower;
Be ours a nation evermore
That no oppression blights,
Where justice rules from shore to shore,
From Lakes to Northern Lights,
May Love alone for wrong atone;
Lord of the lands, make Canada Thine own!

Lord of the worlds, with strong eternal hand,
Hold us in honor, truth, and self-command;
The loyal heart, the constant mind,
The courage to be true,
Our wide-extending Empire bind,
And all the earth renew.
Thy name be known through every zone;
Lord of the worlds, make all the lands Thine own!

WILLIAM BOO

The V

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